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Historians Attack Strict U.S. Rules on Declassifying Papers

By Ian Black

WASHINGTON — A curious spin of the wheel that brought President Ronald Reagan to power just as government archivists were starting to declassify foreign policy documents from the Cold War years in the early 1950s has led to a serious conflict between the administration and historians.

The scholars say thousands of documents, many more than 30 years old, are being held back by the government under stringent new declassification rules that demand excessive secrecy about long-past events.

After the release of huge amounts of material dealing with World War II and its immediate aftermath, the historians now face a diminishing availability of documents from the 1950-1954 period and the increasingly tough criteria used to justify their retention as "classified information."

"With the Reagan administration, the release of documents has just closed up," said Barry Rubin, a historian of U.S. foreign relations.

Delays in declassification, the historians say, are making it "virtually impossible" to write U.S. diplomatic history after 1950. The snail's pace of the process is also holding up State Department publication of the multi-volume Foreign Relations of the United States series, once admired as the finest work of its kind.

Current declassification policy is based on Mr. Reagan's Executive Order 12356 of August 1982, drafted by an interagency intelligence community committee to provide what administration officials describe as "a framework for the executive branch's information security system."

The main difference between the Reagan order and its predecessors is not so much in its standards of secrecy as in the mechanics of de-

classification that it requires. Mr. Reagan dropped the Carter administration requirement that all government agencies systematically review their own documents and said that only the National Archives, its budget and staff drastically reduced, need examine records deposited there.

A year later, many historians and archivists are dismayed. "We think the principle ought to be 'When in doubt, declassify,'" said Dr. Sam Gammon, executive director of the American Historical Association. "But now it is, 'When in doubt, classify.'"

Even under President Jimmy Carter, declassification was not all that rapid, the historians say. Although he stipulated review of government documents after 20 years, instead of the 30 under President Richard M. Nixon, a growing awareness of Cold War sensitivities combined with budgetary and manpower problems rendered the

theoretically more liberal approach ineffective.

Mr. Reagan's order, according to Milton Gustafson, head of the diplomatic records branch at the National Archives, "confirmed the practice of the Carter order and eliminated some of the anomalies."

"Carter's was liberal in theory and conservative in practice," he said. "The Reagan order simply eliminated the liberal part."

The declassification process goes on every working day in the State Department's Classification-Declassification Center to determine whether historical material can be deposited for public use in the National Archives.

There are 160 retired Foreign Service officers involved. Using a set of highly detailed country-by-country guidelines, which themselves remain classified, these reviewers weed out the sensitive material from tons of innocuous documents, leaving behind a record

that the scholars say is incomplete and possibly misleading.

"When you are a historian, you recognize that one or two critical documents can completely change the nature of the story," said Betty Unterberger, a faculty member at Texas A&M University. "The public's right to know is being overshadowed by what bureaucrats say are security interests."

Control over declassification first began to tighten up under Mr. Carter in 1979, when the Classification-Declassification Center was created within the State Department's Bureau of Administration to centralize a process that had grown because of requests for documents under the Freedom of Information Act.

Declassification was previously handled by the department's Office of the Historian in the Bureau of Public Affairs. The office is responsible for publication of the Foreign Relations of the United States vol-

umes, but it now depends on the Classification-Declassification Center for authority to publish.

"The historian's office was perceived as too liberal, and the idea was to have a separate office to have responsibility for declassification," Mr. Gustafson said. "It was seen as an administrative problem rather than."

William Z. Slany, the historian in the State Department office, said that among the drafters of Mr. Reagan's executive order, "there was a growing awareness that the material on foreign relations in the '50s was becoming more and more sensitive and that its declassification could no longer be handled in the same way as it had in the past."

But the scholars are unhappy. "When you have as reviewers retired Foreign Service officers who were affected by the Cold War, their view of the material is going to be very different from that of the historians," Miss Unterberger said.

Latin America's Growing Army of Street Children

Migration, Economic Crisis Threaten to Create an Abandoned 'Subrace'

By Warren Hoge

RIO DE JANEIRO — You see them in every town and city across Latin America. By night they sleep wrapped in newspapers, stretched out in doorways, littered alleys and discarded construction tubing.

During the day some shine shoes in public squares, sell gum, peanuts and candy on street corners or beg from stalled drivers at crowded intersections. Others shoplift clothing and food or flick walnuts, watches and jewelry from passers-by. Still others kill for a living.

They are the abandoned children of an entire continent, a ragged army of as many as 40 million youngsters on an endless march that never gets past the margins of civilized life.

As visible as they are throughout Latin America, they are officially anonymous, beginning life with no birth certificate and ending it in unnamed pauper's graves. Although they constitute a wretched phenomenon of the whole developing world, the problem is most

acute in Latin America, especially in Brazil.

"It's most serious in Brazil because they are a product of the so-called industrial miracle and the social inequalities that came out of that," said Peter Tacon, coordinator of a UNICEF project headquartered in Bogotá that is aimed at helping Latin America's street children. "Their numbers grew with the mass migrations from 'campo' to 'cidade.'"

A Canadian educator who has himself adopted four Central American street children, Mr. Tacon said that paradoxically Brazil also represented the best hope in the area for a solution. It is one of the few countries to have admitted the problem exists and to have sought the guidance of organizations like UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

By the year 2000, Brazil will have

80 million children under the age of 14. So many of them are destined to this kind of deprivation that one of the government's worst nightmares, "We are raising a subrace,"

Every month in Brazil, more than 100 infants are left in police stations, hospitals or on downtown streets by mothers apparently hoping that the outside world has more capacity to care for them than they do.

"There is no moral connotation in this," said Cesare La Rocca, a director of the UNICEF program based in Rio. "Families are disintegrating in Latin America under the pressure of poverty, and what's happening with the children comes from the families' simple incapacity to resist."

The extent to which these waifs are repaying society for its neglect shows up in a study by the Catholic

University in São Paulo. It found that 80 percent of the prison population was made up of former street children.

The high population growth rates and deepening economic crisis affecting nations across Latin America are aggravating the situation and overwhelming the small efforts these societies have set up to manage the problem.

Researchers for Brazil's Globo television network found that of the 2 million abandoned children in Rio de Janeiro, only 20,000 received any attention from the government agencies created to deal with them. The numbers in São Paulo were 50,000 of 2.5 million.

The Foundation for the Well-Being of Minors, the chief government agency, has earned a reputation for using excessive violence against the children, in effect, breeding young criminals in its dormitories.

One possible escape for some of them, adoption by foreign couples, has been impeded by the negative publicity baby-selling operations have produced and by the intense nationalism that surrounds the subject.

A judge in the northeastern state of Piauí rejected an adoption by a couple from the United States with the explanation that "Americans are cold."

In April, São Paulo's State Foundation for the Education of Minors was obliged to halt a secret two-year-old program that had been sending children with serious medical problems to the United States for adoptive parents with the resources and willingness to seek hospital care.

Public suspicion about the project was such that a family court judge, Antonio Luis Chaves Camargo, had to issue a statement saying, "The children that were sent to the United States for treatment were not the objects of experiments or studies for the development of drugs or technology."

The economic crisis is clearly aggravating the situation. Statistics in Rio for the first six months of this year showed that there were 30 percent more police cases involving minors than during the same period in 1982.

Mr. Tacon said UNICEF's purpose was to find communities that had developed worthwhile approaches to the problem and to spread word of these models throughout the area. Institutionalizing the youngsters has proven it does not work, he said.

The most successful programs, he said, were those that enabled the youth to keep in touch with his own family even if he remained living in the street. This generally meant getting the youngster some kind of work that earned him income with which to help in the family's sustenance.

But Mr. Tacon said, "We know that for every one child we reach, there are 1,000 we don't touch."

West German Protesters Cleared From U.S. Base

The Associated Press

MUTLANGEN, West Germany — West German police removed 26 anti-nuclear protesters Monday from a field outside a U.S. Army missile depot after the military requested the area be cleared, German authorities said.

The protesters, who had camped at the site since Sept. 1, did not resist, a police spokesman said. During the protest, the army decided to avoid a confrontation and not use force to remove the protesters.

blocked by the protesters.

Pontiff Urges Scientists To End Perils to World

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Pope John Paul II, saying that "the future of mankind is in grave danger," exhorted scientists and international leaders Monday to end the worldwide threat from genetic manipulation, bacteriological weapons and nuclear warfare.

"Man is threatened by that

which he produces," the pontiff told a group of Austrian scientists, and artists. And he added, quoting the late American scientist, J. Robert Oppenheimer, a key figure in the development of the atomic bomb: "Physicists have known sin."

The pope, on the third day of a visit to Austria, was restating fears he expressed Sunday that weapons development threatens the future of mankind.

He urged those present to work with the church to ensure the survival of what he termed "this endangered world."

But, the pontiff added, "It is not science and technology as such that threaten mankind, but their disengagement from moral values."

In a speech often interrupted by applause, the pope said it was encouraging that a growing number of scientists were worried about the implications of their work.

"Across the borders of countries and power blocs, a scientific world community is taking shape which, on ethical grounds, is no longer prepared to accept that the fate of man is threatened by genetic manipulation, biological experiments and the sophistication of chemical, bacteriological and nuclear weapons," he said.

The pope said journalists could play a crucially important role. "Give good news a chance," he said. "Make it at least as thrilling as bad news. And search for whatever good may be hidden behind tragedy."

The pope's four-day visit to Austria is the 20th trip abroad of his five-year pontificate.

Earlier, the pope celebrated Mass in St. Stephen's Cathedral with 7,000 Catholic lay workers and representatives of Catholic organizations in Austria.

Among the senior clergy who filed into the church before the pope arrived were his compatriots, Cardinals Josef Glemp and Franciszek Macharski from Poland, who are among East European Catholic leaders in Vienna for the visit.

The pontiff was scheduled to meet with Austrian and foreign workers later in the day.

He was also to meet Polish compatriots in two separate events later in the evening. Thousands of Poles fled to Austria during the late 1970s and early 1980s to escape economic hardships and political repression.

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Stunt plane plummets after its wings fell off.

Stunt Pilot Dies in Crash in U.S. As Wife Describes Airshow Trick

United Press International

PLAINVIEW, Texas — About 1,000 spectators watched as the wings fell off a plane and a stunt pilot crashed to his death while his wife described his airshow routine over a public address system.

Wes Winter, 46, of Mesa, Arizona, was killed Sunday while performing a stunt during an airshow at the Plainview Municipal Airport.

Spectators said he had completed two passes in his Partenavia P-68C, making rolls and a figure eight. On his third pass, Kathy Winter told the crowd her husband would perform a loop in the twin-engine plane that she said was not designed for stunts.

As she described his stunt, the wings fell off the plane. "Oh no, My God," she screamed. The plane narrowly missed a fuel tank and fell about 100 feet from the spectators.

Mauroy Accuses Right Of Turning Extremist

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy accused France's center-right opposition Monday of turning extremist, following its municipal election victory in alliance with anti-immigration rightists in the northern industrial town of Dreux.

Mr. Mauroy said in a television interview that he regarded Sunday's election as a political test of the attitude of the right, which he said is growing more radical.

It is "quite serious" that the right "can make an alliance which it has previously rejected with the marginals of the republic," he said, referring to the union with the extremist National Front Party.

"One cannot play with the problem of immigration," he added. Mr. Mauroy's Socialists saw their share of the vote drop to 44 percent in Sunday's election. In national municipal elections last March, they had narrowly won in Dreux, a town west of Paris that regularly reflects French political trends, but the results were annulled because of vote-rigging.

For Sunday's election, the center-right opposition joined forces with the National Front after the extremist party won nearly 17 percent of the vote in the first round of voting a week earlier.

The alliance, in a town where nearly a quarter of the 30,000 inhabitants are foreign workers, provoked intense national debate.

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...but it now depends on the Classification-Declassification Center for authority to release. "The historical office was created as too liberal, and we have to have a separate office," Mr. Gustafson said. "It has been seen as an administrative problem."

William Z. Slany, the director of the State Department office that among the drafters of Reagan's executive order, was a growing awareness of the material on foreign relations was becoming more sensitive and that his decision could no longer be made the same way as it had in the past. "When you have as many as 100,000 pages of material, it's very different from the 10,000 pages of material that historians," Miss Underberg



UP FROM THE BOTTOM — The hotel section, left, of the oil platform Alexander Kielland, which capsized in March 1980 in a North Sea storm killing 123 oil workers, began to appear above water Sunday at Stavanger harbor in Norway. The \$34-million righting operation was ordered by Norway in an attempt to recover 36 bodies still missing in the disaster, the oil industry's worst. By Monday the operation was nearly complete.

U.S. Army Green Berets Assessing Risk of Sabotage at Nuclear Plants

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is using U.S. Army Green Berets to help determine whether nuclear power plants are vulnerable to attacks by saboteurs.

The program began earlier this year, according to Robert F. Burnett, the director of the commission's safeguards office. He said four sites have been inspected. In each inspection, he said, minor security problems were found and reported to the utilities that operate the reactors.

The Green Berets are "there to look at the facility through the eyes of an adversary," Mr. Burnett said in an interview. "They can help us see weaknesses we might overlook."

He said fewer than 12 soldiers were involved in the program and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pays the army for the troops. In the mid-1970s, the commission used Green Berets to check the security of uranium fuel facilities.

More recently, the commission has begun to investigate more than a dozen incidents of suspected sabotage by plant employees. The incidents, all reported since 1980, involved critical valves in the wrong position, miswired electrical equipment and other flaws, all of them possibly attributable to human error.

In May and June, after a suspected incident of sabotage by an employee, the commission notified all

nuclear plants to watch for attacks by utility workers. Mr. Burnett said no incident of employee sabotage has been proved, and there have been no verified incidents of organized attacks on a reactor in the United States.

To check on plant security, the Green Berets first gather information "that any member of the public could get," Mr. Burnett said. This includes the designs of reactors, which utilities are required to place in files open to the public. Mr. Burnett said the designs often disclosed the location of vital parts of the reactor.

"They are able to postulate what they may think are weaknesses in the perimeter," said Mr. Burnett.

The teams also enter the plants with the permission of the utilities and check for additional weaknesses in the security system.

The inspection teams, Mr. Burnett said, do not try to break into any of the plants.

Once the inspections are completed, the reports are given to the utilities, Mr. Burnett said. He said the reports were "highly classified."

The Green Berets, formally known as the Special Forces, are based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Their primary mission is insurgency, particularly in making contact with dissidents behind enemy lines and training them in guerrilla operations and sabotage.

During the Vietnam War, the Special Forces were known for counterinsurgency operations, including training the South Viet-

namese to fight Viet Cong guerrillas.

The first public notice of the use of the Green Berets came in a letter last week from Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, to the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Nunnzio J. Palladino. A copy of the letter was released by Mr. Markey's office.

Mr. Markey, who has been seeking to have the commission give higher priority to the issue of plant security, said in a statement that the use of the Green Berets was an indication that the commission was taking the matter more seriously.

There are 84 operating civilian power plants in the United States at 53 sites. At the current rate of financing, the security teams are expected to complete the inspections in 1991, according to Mr. Burnett.

New plants are scheduled to open at 22 sites in the next few years.

Two Salem reactors in Lower Alloways Creek, New Jersey, were among the first sites visited. The inspection was made at the invitation of the operating utility, Public Service Electric and Gas of New Jersey. The regulatory commission has said there have been five incidents of possible sabotage at the two plants since 1980.

In one of the inspections, Mr. Burnett said, the security team found a breach so severe that the team stayed at the site until corrections were made. Mr. Burnett would not disclose at which site the problem arose.

Poor Are Left Behind As Classrooms in U.S. Rush to Get Computers

By Vivian Aplin-Brownlee

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the headlong national race to computerize classrooms, a complex high-technology version of an ageless social problem is emerging: poor kids are being left behind.

The number of microcomputers — the small personal computers commonly used in homes and offices — tripled last year in U.S. public schools.

They are expected to reach 500,000 by next June and surge to two million by June 1988.

A University of Minnesota study projects that 85 percent of the nation's school districts will have computers available to pupils this year, up from 58 percent last year.

But the Minnesota study, done for the National Science Foundation, said youngsters in the nation's 12,000 most affluent school districts are four times more likely than students in the 12,000 poorest districts to have access to a computer.

The Johns Hopkins University Center for Social Organization of Schools reported in April that "whereas two-thirds of public schools in the better-off districts have microcomputers, only 41 percent of the schools in the least wealthy districts have any."

Ronald E. Anderson, a sociologist and the director of the University of Minnesota's Center for Social Research, said: "To the extent computer literacy and computer expertise are necessary for success in getting and keeping jobs, computer inequity is a serious problem."

"It threatens to separate groups and communities by giving some people more effective tools for living in the computer age."

The congressional Office of Technology Assessment issued a similar warning last fall: "Moreover, if the technologies are primarily designed for and made available to middle-class families, they could increase rather than diminish the gap between the educationally advantaged and disadvantaged."

Alvin Toffler, author of "Future Shock" and "The Third Wave," wrote last year that children who know how to use computers "will have an edge over those who don't, and this means that, unless conscious steps are taken, white middle-class children will start out, once more, with an edge that the less affluent lack."

The problem is not just the availability of computers, but how they tend to be used.

Commenting on the remedial drill and practice that tend to be done on computers in poorer

schools as opposed to program-writing and problem-solving in more affluent schools, Ruth Cossey of the University of California's Lawrence Hall of Science said: "One group tells the computer what to do; the other sees it as a taskmaster. The group that has the power will get ahead."

Some educators see still a third problem with the rush to computerize. They say computers are impeding the back-to-basics movement.

According to A. Daniel Peck, education professor at San Francisco State University and founder of the Committee of Basic Skills Education: "We're in a computer-reign explosion to the detriment of basic-skills education."

Minnesota has distinguished itself in the fight against institutionalized inequity. As the result of a state commitment, 63.4 percent of its schools last year had at least one microcomputer.

The Minnesota Educational Computer Consortium, a nonprofit, state-run organization, guides the state's efforts and designs its own software, or course material. It is widely considered a model for educators.

Kenneth Brumbaugh, the group's executive director, estimates that one million copies of its materials are distributed each year to education systems, not only in the United States but in countries as diverse as Kenya, Australia and Saudi Arabia.

The socioeconomic differences between wealthy and poor schools are illustrated in how they obtain microcomputers.

Poor schools must usually depend on the district's revenues or the largesse of computer companies' donations, which some observers speculate are less likely to go to poor schools because they do not represent as rich a potential market for subsequent purchases, by schools or parents, as wealthier districts.

More affluent districts tend to have richer budgets for buying computers and are thought to be more attractive to corporations in the selection of gift sites, and they can also rely on parents, community associations and teacher-parent organizations to make contributions.

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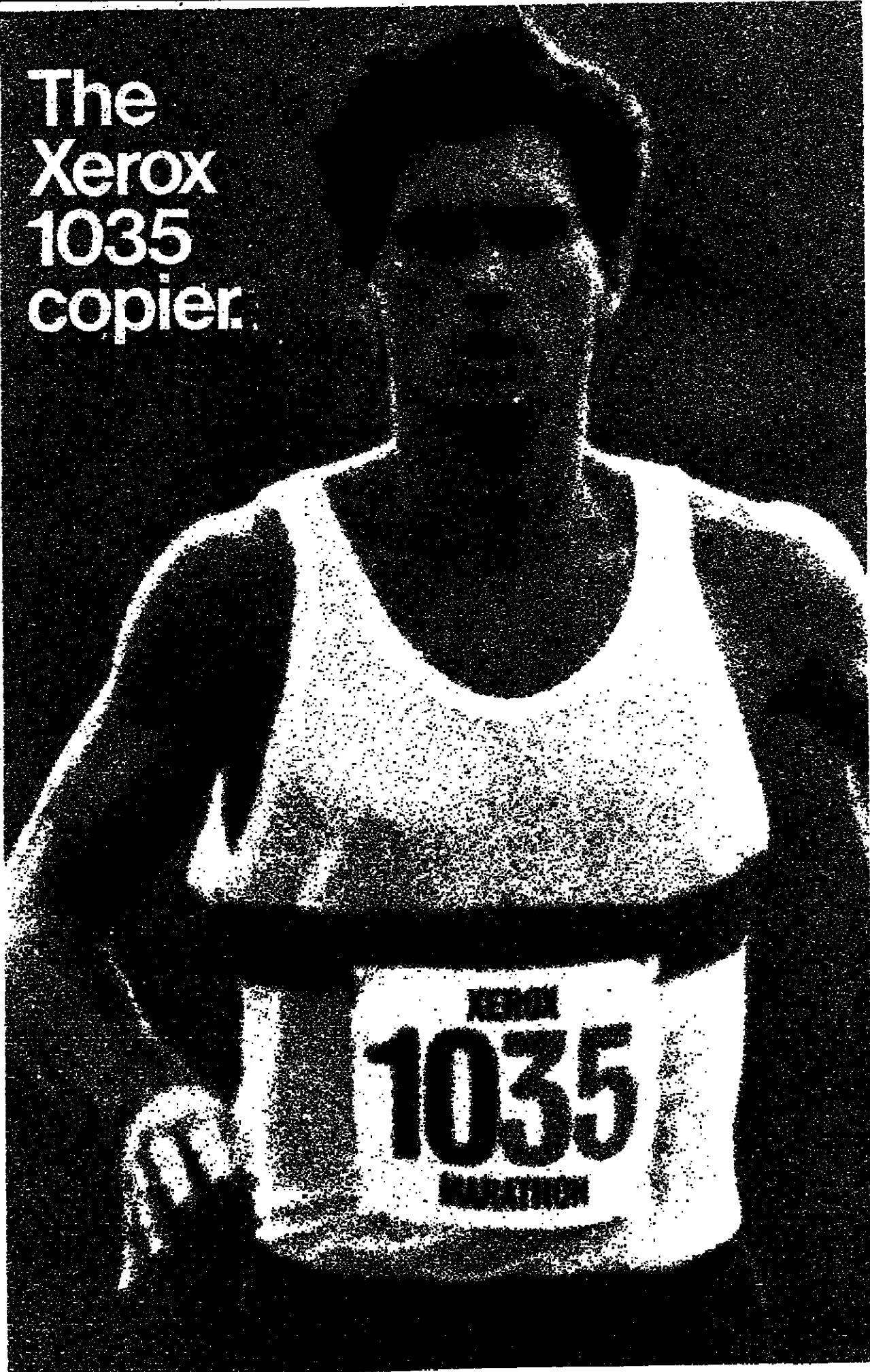
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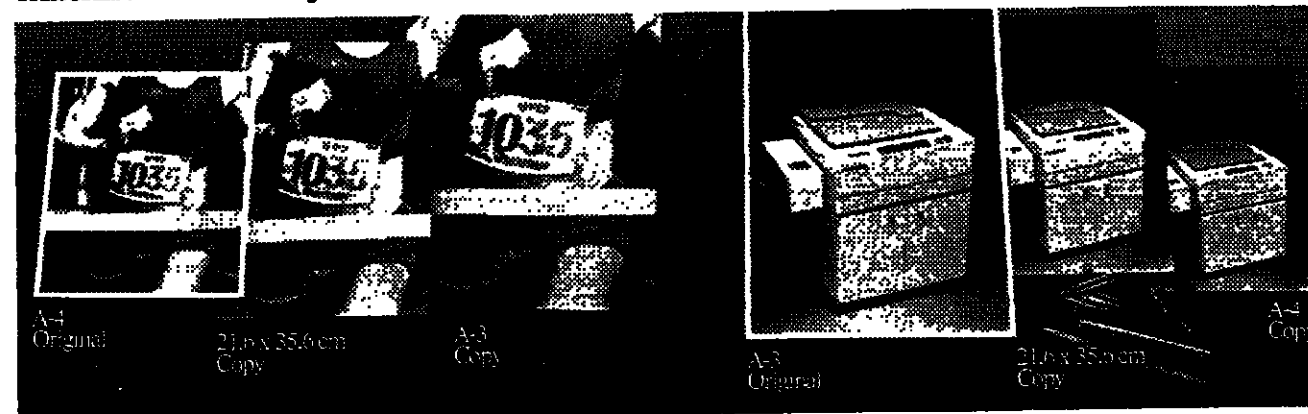
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Thunder on the Right

President Reagan's restrained response to the shooting down of the Korean Air Lines 747 seems to be causing him some political problems on the right. Terry Dolan, head of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, led a demonstration Wednesday against the president's policies, and Richard Viguerie, the direct-mail czar, is denouncing the president for not taking tougher sanctions against the Soviet Union. How serious is this trouble for Mr. Reagan?

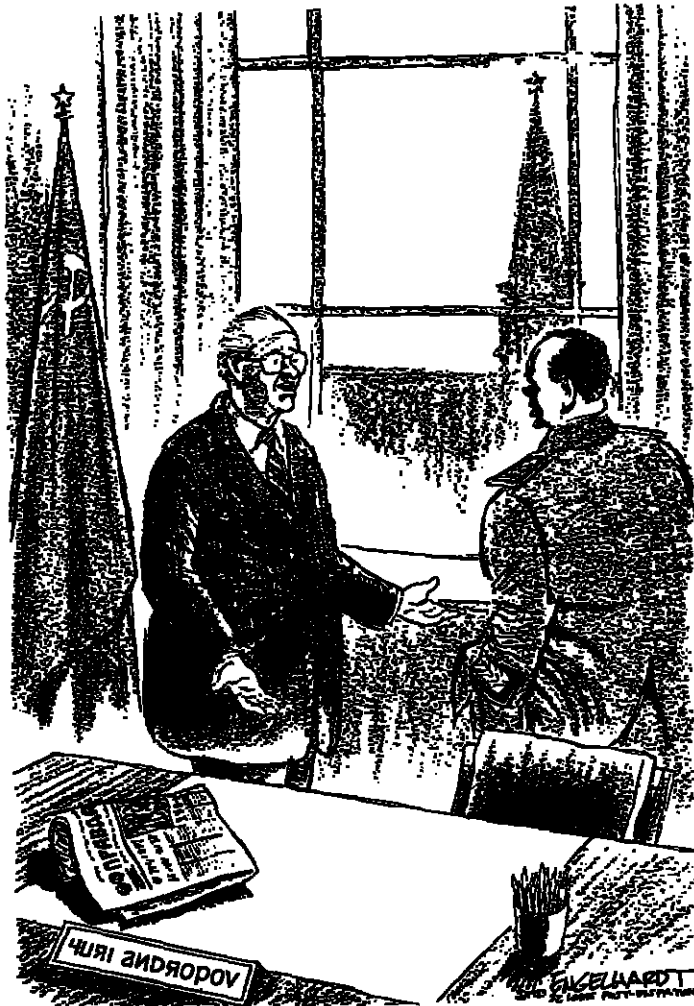
There is no question that the president's actions have disappointed some of the tens of thousands of party workers and campaign contributors who supported him in 1980. They were heartily about what they considered American reverses during the Carter years, from the SALT-2 and Panama Canal treaties to Afghanistan and Iran. Now they see Mr. Reagan unwilling to cut off arms shipments to the Soviet Union, and not even willing to impose a grain embargo as Jimmy Carter did.

Will such discontent produce an opponent for Mr. Reagan in the Republican primaries? "A week ago I would have said no," Mr. Viguerie says, "but now I have to hold that open." Reagan strategists regard this as an empty threat. There are no obvious candidates, no public officials have joined Mr. Viguerie's protest. And there is little reason to believe that the Republican core, which has been more faithful to Mr. Reagan than to any other politician in decades, is about to desert.

A more serious threat is that the enthusiasm of Mr. Reagan's base may be diminished. If a couple of million 1980 Reagan voters stay home in 1984, that would hurt, particularly if a couple of million 1980 nonvoters come out and vote against the president. That would put him below 50 percent of the vote. Compensating for that, Reagan strategists argue, would be support from people who used to consider Mr. Reagan trigger-happy. The Korean Air Lines incident, whatever else it does, provides strong evidence that he is not. But it is not clear whether this new support will offset any votes the president has lost.

Still, it seems that the thunder on the right is manageable so far — and probably inevitable. A president cannot run for re-election on the same kind of platform and with the same approach to issues that a challenger uses. A challenger, as Mr. Reagan was in 1980, can rail against things as they are. An incumbent will be held responsible for things as they are. In the direct-mail business, Mr. Viguerie raises money by rubbing raw the sores of discontent by persuading people that the sky really will fall, unless they send in their \$15 now. Mr. Reagan cannot win a second term with a similar appeal. Most incumbent presidents have had problems with their political bases. Mr. Reagan's problems cannot be dismissed as negligible, but so far he seems to be weathering them pretty well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



'Why all the fuss over one airliner?'
We sometimes shoot down whole countries.'

Justice for Brutus

Dennis Brutus, a South African poet and one of apartheid's most devastating critics, has finally won political asylum in the United States — no thanks to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The agency fought Mr. Brutus through nine months of hearings and sought his deportation even after its case against him collapsed. Happily, it is last week's ruling of an immigration judge, and not the arguments of bungling INS prosecutors, that speaks for American justice.

Judge Irving Schwartz found that Mr. Brutus's fear of persecution in South Africa was all too reasonable. The poet had fled in 1966 after being prosecuted as a subversive for his campaign to disqualify that nation from the Olympics. Nor could he feel secure against South African reprisal in Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, where he was born.

A third possibility was deportation to Britain, where Mr. Brutus lived before coming to the United States in 1970 to teach at Northwestern University. The State Department demolished that notion last month by reporting that Britain had no obligation and little inclination to accept him. Judge Schwartz also ruled that a secret document about past affil-

ations with outlawed African organizations was worthless evidence.

Why was Mr. Brutus put through this wringer? The Immigration Service in Chicago insists that it was not pressed by South Africa or Washington and had no political motive of its own. That may be credible only to those familiar with the Service's historic arbitrariness. However accurate, it does not exonerate the Service's cause or relieve its Justice Department superiors of responsibility.

The Service now emphasizes that Mr. Brutus had settled down over a decade and acquired academic tenure while on successive one-year "temporary" visas. That indeed rendered him subject to denial of further visitor permits and, when he continued to work without permission, to deportation.

But not every deportable alien should be deported — nor is the U.S. government powerless to stop the bureaucratic machinery from expelling people when it recognizes their moral claim to asylum. The failure to exercise such leadership in the case of Mr. Brutus brought the United States far too close to sending a deplorable human rights signal abroad.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Pinochet's 10th Anniversary

President Pinochet, rather against the odds, has survived his first decade. Sunday marked the 10th anniversary of the swift and brutal coup that overthrew the constitutional government of Salvador Allende. General Pinochet did not survive to celebrate a second decade. Indeed, given the current tensions in Santiago, he will be lucky to last another year.

For most of the world he has come to personify the evils of the United States' informal empire. His name is synonymous with infamy. An important element in Allende's downfall — to what degree will long be a matter of debate — was the involvement of the United States and the influence of Henry Kissinger. When spokesmen in Washington talk of promoting democracy in Honduras and El Salvador, and lecture the Sandinistas on the need to hold elections, their words are mocked by the specter of Salvador Allende.

—The Guardian (London).

The Facts in Beirut

Hundreds of people have been killed in Lebanon in the last 10 days, including four U.S. marines. U.S. shore and naval batteries are returning the fire of Lebanese militias.

Still the Reagan administration clings to the fiction that the U.S. forces are not engaged in "hostilities" or even facing "imminent hostilities." Why? Because stating the truth would start the clock ticking in the War Powers Act, giving Congress the right either to recall the U.S. forces after 90 days or to endorse their mission. By not acknowledging realities formally, the administration may hope to avoid alarming Americans, but the legalistic bobbing and weaving fools nobody. A new Gallup poll taken for Newsweek shows a clear majority favoring withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Public support is essential to maintain any military commitment in Lebanon. It can best be regained by the debate that invoking the

War Powers Act would stimulate and by the congressional endorsement of U.S. involvement that presumably would follow.

—The Chicago Sun-Times.

A Clinking of Winches

The shore batteries of August on the docks and yachts of Newport have fallen silent. The irritating dispute over the design of the Australian 12-meter sloop seeking the America's Cup is over. The finned-keel design on Australia 2 has been ruled legal by the International Yacht Racing Union, and the strange, episodic challenge of the design by the New York Yacht Club has been dropped.

The game will now sound as it should. Winches will clink musically and sails will woof as they snap full of wind. Rhode Island Sound smells will waft down the elegant flanks of thoroughbred hulls.

In hindsight, the Australians might have been a bit less secure about their design, which they kept hidden behind prudish skirts each night when their boat was hauled. It's doubtful the Yanks could have copied it. Anyway, boys, aren't armed guards a tad out of place in an allegedly gentleman's sport?

—The Boston Globe.

John Vorster's Death

The career of John Vorster is worthy of study by the friends and the much more numerous enemies of South Africa. When Mr. Vorster was chosen to succeed Dr. Verwoerd in 1966, one famous English liberal welcomed the news on the ground that a man as bigoted and obtuse as Mr. Vorster would soon bring apartheid crashing in ruins. Yet Mr. Vorster proved to be one of the subtlest and — by Afrikaner standards — most enlightened National Party leaders. It was not the first case of the British underestimating the Boers.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Churchill's 'Royal' Wedding

LONDON — Not even a royal wedding has drawn a denser crowd to the neighborhood of Westminster than did the marriage of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill with Miss Clementine Hozier at St. Margaret's, Westminster. From the Windsor Hotel to the Houses of Parliament and from the church to half-way up Whitehall it was simply one seething mass of humanity. The arrival of the bride was hailed with enthusiasm by the waiting crowd. The absolute severity of her hair dress was exquisite, and was enhanced by the bouquet of orange blossoms. The wedding reception given at Lady St. Helier's town residence in Portman Square was fully attended. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill left for Bletchley.

1933: A French Mission to Russia

PARIS — Pierre Cot, French air minister, left Le Bourget airfield on an official mission to Soviet Russia. While in Russia the mission will visit various flying centers and plane factories with a view to an exchange of ideas on commercial aviation and encouragement of Franco-Russian airplane trade. Another object of the mission, it is understood, is the study of possibilities of an extension of the French airlines to Russia, with direct service from Paris to Moscow and other Soviet cities. One of the principal objects is to strengthen the diplomatic ties which the recent Franco-Russian non-aggression pact has forged and which the recent visit of former Premier Edouard Herriot to Russia has served to emphasize.

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Moscow Silences the Voices of Delusion

By Robert Conquest

WASHINGTON — The American public seems almost surprised by the clumsy falsifications of Andrei Gromyko and Nikolai Ogarkov over the Korean airliner incident than by the actual killings themselves.

But this mix of brutality and deceit always has been a normal characteristic of the Soviet regime; they are two aspects of the same thing. Boris Pasternak spoke of "the inhuman reign of the lie." Alexander Solzhenitsyn of the lie being the necessary vehicle of the totalitarian tyrant.

Every few years the Soviet leaders do something that reveals them in their true light. Khrushchev, the slaughter of the peasants, the fake Moscow Trials, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan — why is it these lessons never stick?

First, no doubt, because of the parochialism we all suffer from when we make a conscious effort to transcend it. We project onto the Politburo our own ideas of what is natural and normal.

Even if we see that they are not "good" people, we think that they are "bad" people within our own traditions of what constitutes reasonable behavior for good and bad alike. Or we assume that though devoid of their natural gravitation toward the values or attitudes we find natural.

Above all, it is our own political culture that really does not mind killing people. A glance at the history of Amerasia or Genghis Khan should be enough to remove that delusion.

And the present Soviet leaders began their careers at a time when the regime was practicing massacre on a grand scale. This month in Washington there will be a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian holocaust. And it can now be shown from modern Soviet statistical work that the number of unnatural deaths in the period 1926 to 1937, which saw the collectivization terror, was at least 14 million — with the Yezhov terror and its sequel yet to come.

If parochialism is one barrier to our understanding of the Soviet Union, self-deception is another. A Soviet regime that was essentially peaceful, or about to become peaceful, would mean far less anxiety about war.

Tom Kahn of the AFL-CIO argues in the current issue of New America that in many well-meaning minds "the view of the Soviet Union as a totalitarian, expansive state is incompatible with détente and curbing the arms race," so that "if you would work for peace you must reject" this view. The truth lies elsewhere: The Soviet Union is such a power, and a true peace can only be sought with the realities borne firmly in mind.

Third, there is (in the United States, though the species scarcely exists in France or Britain) a powerful caste of academics of whom it might be said, in the words of "Waiting for Lefty": "For all their education they don't know nothing" — political "scientists" who treat the West and the Soviet bloc as identical chess pieces in an abstract international game; who are learned in the structure of the Soviet regime but care nothing about the basic motivations of its leadership.

For to understand an alien phenomenon requires, as George Orwell put it, an effort not only of the intellect but also of the imagination. It is a notable phenomenon that novelists like Orwell and Arthur Koestler understand Stalin's Russia better than some scholars.

President Carter said after the invasion of Afghanistan that it had made him change his views of the Soviet leadership. But why did he have erroneous views in the first place? Because he was misled by well-meaning advisers, from Averell Harriman to Marshall Shulman — who nevertheless continued even after that debacle to be seen as respected experts in the field by those who seek reassurance in the view that a wolf that occasionally puts on sheep's clothing is a sheep.

But reliance on such estimates is made worse by yet another factor — factionalism, internal divisions, partisan habits of mind. In Susan Sontag's formulation there are many Americans who would rather be wrong with the Village Voice than right with Reader's Digest, or wrong with Mr. Harriman than right with President Reagan.

Senator Charles Mathias, in an ill-timed article in the current issue of

the prestigious Foreign Affairs, takes Mr. Reagan to task for his recent pronouncements on Soviet motives, calling them "black-and-white depictions of an adversary."

No doubt Mr. Reagan sometimes overstates his case. But every assertion Mr. Mathias deplores is the merest fact: that "to them negotiation is only another form of struggle"; that "generosity in negotiation... runs counter to the basic militancy of Marxist-Leninist ideology"; that Lenin had laid down that "the only morality they recognize is what will further their cause — meaning that they reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat in order to attain that, and that is moral"; that "their cause... is world revolution"; that they "seek subversion and conflict around the globe"; and so on.

But what exactly is Mr. Mathias complaining of? Lenin did indeed say often and publicly, that "our morality is completely subordinate to the interests of the class struggle," and equally publicly, he urged communists to use any device necessary (in this case to penetrate the Western trade unions, but the principle is obviously a general one). When Lenin was not writing for the record he went further, as when he approved, as "a beautiful plan," hanging class enemies and blaming it on anti-communist peasants.

It is equally the case that the Politburo publicly seeks a "socialist" world; and that by the term "socialist" it excludes any regime, even a Dubcekite or Maoist communist one, that does not follow the Soviet model or submit to Soviet control. As for negotiations being "another form of struggle," this too is their normal doctrine. Indeed, "détente" itself has been so defined from the start in scores of pronouncements from Leonid Brezhnev down. And they equally publicly seek "subversion and conflict" defined as assistance to "proletarian and national liberation movements" (if only of ones they control or hope to control).

The view of a prominent dissident is that the Soviet leaders would not object even to a nuclear war on two conditions: that they themselves would be safe, and that their power would remain intact. At any rate, the best guarantee of peace is making sure that these conditions are not attainable.

For the moment those who really understand the Soviet Union, as my friend Senator Henry Jackson did, are being listened to, and the voices of delusion are silent. But in a year's time? Or two years' time? Let us hope that this once we shall see the lesson properly learned, at least by enough citizens and members of opinion to tip the scale toward a permanent bipartisan policy founded on fact.

The writer, a British historian and poet, is the author of many works on the Soviet Union and is a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Russia's Obsession With Border Security

By Vladimir Petrov

WASHINGTON — Americans are bliss when it comes to borders. Blessed with two generally friendly nations as neighbors and protected by two oceans, they have been conditioned to shrug off the idea of intrusions.

From its inception, the Soviet state has been surrounded by a dozen nations of varying degrees of hostility, fearful of communism and willing to contribute to its downfall. Soviet borders for years were poorly marked, poorly guarded, and frequently violated. If caught, violators were severely punished. Soviet citizens attempting to escape were treated as traitors. Those who entered were presumed to be spies and saboteurs. Who else would try to come surreptitiously into the Soviet Union?

Stalin may have been a paranoid, but it was also true that the Germans had collected enough intelligence data — much of it by aerial photography — to be able to destroy half the Soviet Air Force in the first day of the German invasion of Russia. The Russians' ultimate victory turned them into patriots and gave them a sense of power, but it could not erase the memory of the enemy hordes at the gates of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad. Guarding the borders has

become a much-glorified task of the elite forces of the Soviet state.

The Cold War made this task difficult. By the late 1940s, the United States already was supporting all kinds of anti-Soviet causes. Among other projects, it parachuted deep into Russia hundreds of anti-communists recruited in refugee camps in Germany and Austria, to provide early warning of an expected Red Army attack on Western Europe.

American air reconnaissance of Soviet territory was routine, at least until the hapless Francis Gary Powers was shot down with his U-2 plane on May Day 1960. The Russians, reluctant to admit that they lacked the means to stop this humiliating penetration of their airspace, seethed with impotent fury.

The border with China became a major concern in the 1960s. Border violations, following an action-reaction cycle, numbered in the thousands. In 1962, more than 50,000 people crossed into the Soviet Union from the Sinking region in western China, apparently prodded by the Chinese. This created a first-rate internal security headache for the

GGB. It took large-scale reinforcements of the border guard army and deployment of a huge Soviet army against China before Moscow could consider the border safe — and then only after a bloody shootout in the Damansky Islands in March 1969.

The enormous military buildup in later years and the expansion of Soviet power and international influence have not reduced the Soviet obsession with the physical security of the motherland or the grim determination to assert sovereignty over every square foot of it.

The Russians feel compelled to establish the credibility of their determination; otherwise their assorted enemies will be encouraged to test their borders, to search for weak spots in the Soviet defense in preparation for future wars.

The Soviet concept of national security allows for no compromise in the question of total security of the border. Being called "evil," or "paranoid" only proves to Soviet leaders that they are hated, the more reason to redouble their vigilance.

The writer is a professor of history and international affairs at George Washington University. He contributed this article to The Washington Post.

Modest Proposal for Candidate Reagan: A Female Running Mate

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Reagan has a problem with women that goes so deep he cannot cover it up with cosmetic policies — like those proclaimed last week to purge sexually discriminatory language from federal statutes — or dismiss it with the claim that "our record isn't known." The trouble is that it is known.

So Mr. Reagan does not need public relations. He needs to do something real, like choosing a woman as his running mate if he tries for re-election next year.

Then he could go to the public as a president who put a woman on the Supreme Court and another in the next highest executive office, a heartbeats from the White House. With that single stroke, he could deal with a major political weakness, transform what now looks like a demagogic campaign and further assure a solid place in history for himself.

Fantastic? Probably, given the usual hesitancy and reluctance of politicians to do something unprecedented.

On the other hand, a recent Gallup Poll found 80 percent of Americans willing to consider voting for a woman for president, against only 52 percent in a poll taken a quarter-

century ago. Similarly, the National Opinion Research Center reports 88 percent of respondents to a 1983 survey would consider voting for a female presidential candidate.

With women a powerful numerical force in the electorate — and one of growing interest and activism — these poll findings suggest that the time is not far off when a woman will be chosen for a national ticket, or will win a presidential nomination in her own right. By choosing a woman to run with him, Mr. Reagan might be accepting an idea whose time is here.

There would, of course, be the usual howls of protest, the first and loudest of which, no doubt, would be that Mr. Reagan had done it "only for the votes." To which the proper answer would be that of course he had done it for the votes, all vice-presidential nominees are chosen to add political strength to a ticket.

A woman on the Reagan ticket, other critics would charge, would represent political cynicism, not a real interest in women's problems or prospects. But needs speak louder than words; and if Mr. Reagan brought a woman to the vice

presidency, after having named Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court, it would be hard not to give him due credit.

Women, the stodgiest critics would argue, "aren't ready" for or "can't handle" great power. If the considerable number of American women who have already occupied positions of economic and political responsibility — Jeane Kirkpatrick and Alice Rivlin, for two good examples — have not answered that argument, then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain surely has. Ask the Argentines.

But even if all that is true, some will say (falling back on the oldest excuse) that no women are "qualified" as yet to be president. What better place than the vice presidency for a woman to learn something about the office?

But for every woman's vote gained, more political critics will ask, won't Mr. Reagan lose another, or maybe more than one? Not necessarily, while a woman vice-presidential candidate surely would attract many female voters, she would not repel all men — perhaps not even many, depending on her qualities.

Still, this argument is serious and would require some close political calculation, as would the question of the costs of dumping Vice President George Bush. As Peter Hart, the Democratic poll-taker, warned of those recent polls, Americans who say they would consider voting for a woman are not guaranteeing that they will actually do it.

But Mr. Reagan does not need all women voters; he only needs to build his female support perhaps 10 or 15 percentage points higher than otherwise appears possible. And if his nominee is carefully chosen, there is no reason why she should be less acceptable to Mr. Reagan's conservative base of support than the "moderate" Mr. Bush; she might even be more so, since the political right fears Mr. Bush as a potential successor to Mr. Reagan.

Why not, for instance, Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, bearer of a famous Republican name and a respected Senate record? With due regard to Mr. Bush, she might make a lot of women overlook those cawenaw jokes — and Mr. Reagan's stance on the ERA.

The New York Times.

The Prospects for Outer-Space Profits

By Philip M. Klutznick

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, James Beggs, have announced support for private business ventures in space. These opportunities deserve to be taken seriously. They involve working factories whose commercial potential has been tested. Properly exploited they will help transform the United States' \$100-billion investment in the space program into sustained world leadership in an area of technology with as yet unimaginable applications for commerce and manufacture.

The lining up of American companies for boosts into space aboard France's Ariane rockets suggests that the race for space is becoming increasingly international. It should give Americans pause to see that other nations are using U.S.-developed technology to compete with the United States. NASA has identified 250 customers for the launching of communications satellites over the next 10 years, and they will shop around for the most reliable, least costly transportation systems. The White House's decision to open space to commercially sponsored launches means there are more American ways of getting U.S. companies into space.

Increasing attention is being given to the joint endeavor of McDonnell-Douglas, Ortho Pharmaceutical (a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson) and NASA in developing a separation process for the manu-

facture of drugs in the low-gravity environment of space. Experiments during the recent space shuttle mission demonstrate that this process can achieve far greater levels of purity and 700 times greater production of biological materials from batches of cells in space than on Earth. The joint ventures plan to carry the production prototype phase of their effort into 1985 and hope to have commercial sales by 1986 or 1987. A multibillion-dollar global market is anticipated.

Production of semiconductor crystals in space is the goal of another joint endeavor agreement with NASA, this one with Microgravity Research Associates. A purer form of silicon could have a far-reaching impact on the manufacture of chips for the electronics industry.

Since space exploration has been entirely government-sponsored for 25 years, most entrepreneurs have not thought seriously about it. The companies familiar with NASA and space are principally aerospace firms. But the time has come to consolidate the U.S. national investment in space and move from research to application before other nations accustomed to close government-business cooperation surpass the United States.

NASA must demystify space technology, adjust its own procedures and encourage joint ventures that combine NASA expertise with

private risk capital and imagination.

NASA should take these steps: ■ It should declare a major commitment to the commercialization of space technology. It ought to establish relationships with industry that will provide opportunities for profitable new processes and a fair return on investment of risk capital, and should help publicize commercial endeavors to encourage innovative thinkers to make use of the new environment.

■ It should give reasonable access to NASA facilities and services to encourage industry to design promising experiments that would be too expensive for a private corporation to underwrite in full.

■ It should continue carrying out its responsibility for conducting further innovative research to provide a source of long-range opportunities.

■ And it should maintain a presence in the marketplace. Problems that might impede commercial ventures in space call for government institutions that can act in the interest of the investor, corporations interested in exploiting commercial opportunities in space and the public at large.

The writer, secretary of commerce in the Carter administration, was chairman of a panel of the National Academy of Public Administration that was commissioned by NASA to report on commercialization of outer space. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

You Don't Kill Children

"Two Thai children, on Korean plane, they die."

A waitress in a small restaurant in Bangkok, when she learned the young couple was American, was trying to let them know how she felt. It was almost as though she was asking them to explain it to her. There were apparently eight Thais on the flight the Russians shot down over the Sea of Japan, but the fact that two were children brought expressions of horrified disbelief from Thais who normally seem happily unconcerned about superpower politics.

In Thailand, children and family are important; you don't just blow children out of the sky. If the Russians believe that shooting down an unarmed civilian plane will only bring a few perfunctory complaints from the Americans, as usual, they are ignoring fundamental emotions and a respect for innocent life shared by millions of people.

Not everyone may feel directly involved with power struggles between the United States and the Soviet Union, but they do know that you don't kill children and families on their way home just to show the world that your precious airspace is inviolable.

RICHARD RYAN, Sacramento, California. The fury and outrage of the world is fully justified and every sanction against the Soviet Union by the West is morally called for.

HARRY SPIRO, Paris.

Soviet authorities have stated that the Korean Airlines 747 transmitted coded signals characteristic of espionage aircraft. They are right about the existence of coded signals. Every commercial airliner carries a radio transponder that transmits a series of coded radio pulses giving the plane's altitude and identification every time it is swept by a radar beam. This permits ground radar to "see" a plane at much greater distance and determine its altitude more accurately than is possible without a transponder. Any plane emitting such signals is in effect saying, "Here I am!" and is obviously not a spy plane. Any plane not emitting such signals could be suspicious: a military aircraft or maybe just a small aircraft equipped with a transponder.

The KAL 747's transponder was undoubtedly functioning when it was shot down, as the Japanese air controllers were able to watch its descent from 30,000 to 16,000 feet on their radar screens. At 16,000 feet the blip disappeared, indicating the transponder's failure as the aircraft disintegrated. The Russians must have picked up transponder signals on their radar screens when the KAL flight was still hundreds of miles from Soviet territory and thus knew the plane's identity and peaceful intent. In typical Soviet fashion they have twisted this fact in an attempt to prove that the KAL plane was on an espionage mission.

JOHN ZALEWSKI, Paris.

The behavior of the Russians was quite normal; there is no cause for alarm. It is exactly what you would expect if you inadvertently (or on purpose) stepped on a nest of rattlesnakes.

WILLIAM HUDSON, Solothurn, Switzerland.

هكذا من الفضل

ARTS / LEISURE

Broadway's Year for Musicals

By Carol Lawson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Broadway is changing its tune this season. Gone is the reliance of seasons past on musicals flown in from London or trucked in from off-Broadway theaters. Gone, too, is the dependence in recent years on revivals of vintage musicals that everyone knows by heart. This year, the emphasis is on brand-new musicals — a trend so old-fashioned that it seems downright radical.

The coming crop of musicals is new through and through, from book to music to lyrics. Not one among them is a catalog of the songs of a famous composer — a popular pattern of the musical theater in recent years. Nor will there be a "book" by the likes of T.S. Eliot, in the style of "Cats."

This year's new musicals were cultivated from scratch for one bold and daring purpose: to make a splash on a Broadway stage. The first, "La Cage aux Folles," has already opened, and the long lines at the Palace are spreading cheer throughout the theater industry.

What about plays? Once again, the British are coming. Broadway producers with second homes on the Concorde have mined London theaters for "product," as they call the blood and sweat of playwrights, to sell in New York. They seem to prefer to ignore the fact that, with the exceptions of "Cats" and the limited run of "Beauty," eight of the 10 British imports last season failed to generate much business.

Still, the prevailing thinking on Broadway is that any play that received decent reviews in London is somehow a good bet. At the same time, it is widely believed that a new American play is the worst kind of bet. Long gone are the days when Broadway producers performed the creative function of nurturing new works. They have defaulted in this capacity to off-Broadway and regional theaters. And so, once again, new American plays will be almost nonexistent on Broadway. One has to wonder how such American classics as Tennessee Williams' "Glass Menagerie" and Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," both due to return this season to the scene of their original triumphs on Broadway, would have fared in today's timid climate.

"Death of a Salesman" will star Dustin Hoffman, who has been away from the New York stage since "Jimmy Shine" in 1968. "The Glass Menagerie" is being mounted for Jessica Landy, an energetic marvel at the age of 14 and Amanda Plummer.

Other stars this season will be Anthony Quinn in a revival of the musical "Zorba," Anthony Newley, playing the title role in the new musical "Chaplin," and Rex Harrison, Jeremy Irons, Ben Kingsley, Dorothy Loudon, Rosemary Harris and Peter Ustinov — all in British plays.

With few exceptions — Newley in "Chaplin," Kate Burton in "Doonesbury" and Hinton Battle in "The Tap Dance Kid" — the new musicals are taking a daring approach to casting. There are going to be several little-known or completely unknown actors in leading roles. This could be a season of big breaks for a group of aspiring performers.

Both "Chaplin" and another new musical, "Marilyn, an American Fable," will bring to the stage the life stories of legendary Hollywood stars.

Among other musicals coming this season are two concerning black families. One, "The Tap Dance Kid," is the story of a 10-year-old boy who wants to dance, but whose father wants him to grow up to be a lawyer. The other, "Amen Corner," based on James Baldwin's play, is the story of a woman who becomes a preacher in Harlem.

There will also be a show called "Baby," a look at the explosive changes in the relationships of three

couples when an infant bursts into their lives. And the season will see the debut of Garry Trudeau as a librettist and lyricist with "Doonesbury," a musical adaptation of his wildly successful comic strip.

"Zorba" is the only musical revival that has been booked so far. Anthony Quinn will again be playing the character he played in the film "Zorba the Greek." Only this time, Quinn will have to sing — a prospect that he readily concedes is terrifying enough to make a strong man want to hide.

A number of stars will be repeating roles they recently played in London — Rex Harrison in George Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House," which will open Circle in the Square; Ben Kingsley in "Edmond Keen," a one-man show about the great British actor of the early 19th century; and Peter Ustinov in his latest play, "Beethoven's Tenth," which gives Beethoven a chance to come back to earth and see what goes on in contemporary society.

Jeremy Irons will make his Broadway debut in Tom Stoppard's comedy "The Real Thing," one of the highlights of the past West End season. Mike Nichols is to direct the play. Stoppard's most personal to date, which concerns the amorous travails of a brilliant, arrogant playwright.

As for new American plays, "Brothers," starring Carroll O'Connor, is the only one booked into a Broadway theater. O'Connor, who is coming to Broadway for the first time after a career as television's Archie Bunker, will play a union leader in a New England shipbuilding town. "Brothers" has yet to begin its out-of-town tryout, and just about anything could happen before its scheduled New York opening.

But already George Sballd, the author, who makes a living as a carpenter at the Metropolitan Opera House, is enjoying an opportunity that most American playwrights don't even dream of anymore.

At Lincoln Center, the good news is that the beleaguered Vivian Beaumont Theater will be open for the first time in three years with a Paris import — Peter Brook's radical, 80-minute revision of Bizet's opera "Carmen." But the bad news is that the Beaumont still has no plans for its own productions.

Off Broadway, there will be a couple of new musicals by some big Broadway names who want to work, for a change, away from the pressures of the main arena. "Sunday in the Park With George" by Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine will open at Playwrights Horizons; and John Kander, Fred Ebb and Terrence McNally have written a show called "The Rink" for Liza Minnelli and Chita Rivera, who will play a daughter and mother in Coney Island.

At the Public Theater, Joseph Papp has on his schedule "The Human Comedy," Galt MacDermot's new musical based on William Saroyan's play; "Lenny and the Heartbreakers," a new musical presenting Leonardo da Vinci as a computer artist; and David Hwang's latest play.

Christopher Durang and Wendy Wasserstein will have new plays opening at Playwrights Horizons. The Manhattan Theater Club will present the American premiere of three one-act plays by Harold Pinter. And Tina Howe's "Painting Churches," which received rave reviews during its limited run last season, will reopen with Elizabeth McGovern in the cast.

Much more will take place in the New York theater this season, but the rest of the scenario is anyone's guess. The only thing that remains certain about a New York theater season year after year is that it promises to be a show in itself. Sure bets have a way of misfiring. Projects that sound disastrous occasionally have a way of turning into magic. Before the new season comes to a close next spring, we are certain to see, in the adding words of Moss Hart, yet another round of the New York theater playing out "its idiosyncrasies as well as its glories."



Jean-Luc Godard as he received the "Golden Lion" award for his "Prénom: Carmen" at the film festival in Venice.

Fellini's Ship Goes Off Course

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Federico Fellini's new film, "E la nave va" ("And the Ship Sails"), had its world premiere as the piece de resistance of the 40th Venice film festival. It was shown apart from the films entered in the prize race, as it was judged unfit to measure the work of the competing directors by the lofty standards set by the Italian movie maestro.

In cinematic technique and in atmospheric achievement it towers above anything seen here, its only rival in quality being the full-length, five-hour version of Ingmar Bergman's "Fanny and Alexander," also shown out of competition. Yet its odyssey of a luxury liner on a mysterious cruise in the summer of 1914, when war is declared, delivers a puzzling and dramatically unsatisfactory message.

Fellini's floating palace is peopled with eccentric first-class passengers. Attention is focused principally on the members of an opera company who frequently burst into Verdi and Rossini with the sailors and stokers as chorus. An inquisitive journalist aboard informs us who is who and goes on about the intrigues of his fellow travelers.

When the wireless reports the war's outbreak, Serbian peasants multiply in the steerage quarters and invade the upper decks to share the food of the deluxe restaurant, to lounge in the lounge and to perform folk dances. The vessel is bombed and — shades of the Lusitania — sinks. From a lifeboat he is paddling, the journalistic commentator in a farewell address remarks that some who undertook the catastrophic voyage survived.

The production has imposing size and dazzle, with its sardonic suggestion of Edwardian plutocracy. Amusing conceits abound. The opening, with the ship's departure, has been shot as period newsreel. On the grand tour of the liner the opera artists improvise a singing contest in the boiler room. In the hold there is a lovesick rhinoceros of such high odor that it must be hauled above deck for a shower bath. Scenically the gilded age is evoked with brilliant artifice.

Yet the figures that stray before the elaborate decor — from the portly German prince to the frail young maiden in white who clings to her Serbian beau when in distress — remain stock types, caricatures, never convincing characters. The director's penchant for striking faces and comic idiosyncrasies is to the fore, but the satire never penetrates beneath the glittering surface.

Jean-Luc Godard's "Prénom: Carmen" ("First Name: Carmen") transforms Merimée's Seville cigarette girl into a bank-robbing terrorist of contemporary Paris. Carmen (Maruschka Detmers) is seen in modern clothes and without any clothes at all. Godard has replaced the Bizet opera score with the rehearsal of a Beethoven quartet and interspersed the scenes of shootouts and boudoir hanky-panky with shots of trains crossing bridges in the twilight, a hand blocking the view of a television set and ocean breakers rolling into shore.

More novel and interesting is Alexander Kluge's "Power of Emotion," in which fragments from the lives of such varied characters as an accused murderer, a fire brigade captain, a specialist in the burglary of furs and a despairing woman who has been violated are interwoven with a storm of images from movies, television and newsreels. It is an extremely vigorous exercise in cinematic potentials, vaguely reminiscent of the early Buñuel surrealist ventures.

Costa-Gavras' "Hanna K." is a weak attempt to say something about the Palestinians exiled from Jerusalem, but instead devotes itself chiefly to Jill Clayburgh, play-

ing an American-born lawyer with a French husband, an Israeli lover and an Arab client, a situation so overburdened with its marital muddle that it has little time to tackle the main issue.

Andrzej Wajda's "A Love Story in Germany" is an adaptation of Rolf Hochhuth's novel in which a Polish war prisoner assigned to farm labor enters into amorous relations with the wife of an absent Nazi officer. This clandestine romance is discovered and he is executed and she disgraced. Wajda succeeds in suggesting the grim background of the German town and its people, but is unable to sustain the necessary suspense throughout. There is sudden power in the scene near the end in which the two condemned Polish prisoners converse in a truck carrying to their doom, but the middle of the film sags badly.

Robert Altman's "Streamers" is a photographic edition of David Rabe's play about recruits in a Washington, D.C., barracks awaiting shipment to Vietnam in 1965. Its actors rise to an excellent ensemble performance under Altman's guidance and the anti-war tone of the text has won it hearty support.

At the finishing ceremonies at the Lido Motion Picture Palace Sunday, Godard's film, "First Name: Carmen," was awarded the festival's Golden Lion.

The best actor prize was shared by six American actors — Guy Boyd, George Dundza, David Alan Grier, Mitchell Lichtenstein, Matthew Modine and Michael Wright — for their performances as Vietnam draftees in "Streamers."

The best actress award went to Darling Legitim as the foster mother of an orphaned boy from Martinique in Euzhan Palcy's film, "Rue Cases Nègres."

Godard also won the special jury prize for the cinematic technical achievement of "First Name: Carmen" and there was a special jury prize for Georges Rouquier's film of peasant life, "Biquefarré," a sequel to his 1946 "Farrebique."

Wiesel's 'Trial' Wins Its Case

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

SAN MINIATO, Italy — In a break with tradition, a theater that calls itself a citadel of modern popular Christian drama has staged an accusatory play by Elie Wiesel that he considers a strong attack on Christian attitudes to Jews through the ages.

"When I first heard they wanted to stage 'The Trial of God,' I thought they had made an error," Wiesel said after his play opened here Aug. 29 at the Institute for Popular Drama. The institute has been staging one religiously inspired play a year since 1947 in this Tuscan hilltown between Pisa and Florence.

But a Roman Catholic priest who is artistic director of the organization said no error had been made, although not all of the church would share his view. The priest, the Reverend Marco Bongioanni, expressed his enthusiasm for "The Trial of God" and pride in introducing it to Italy.

Wiesel, who has kept alive his memory of the Nazi horror in 25 novels, memoirs, collections of essays and dramas in as many years, said he thought his play was open to the interpretation of being hostile to Christianity.

On this point, the 60-year-old priest, who was secretary to Cardinal Giovanni Battista Montini before the prelate became Pope Paul VI, said: "I was aware that the play says strong things about Christians, but I thought they had a measure of reality. And to the extent to which we were wrong, we should subject ourselves to self-criticism. We cannot say we were always right."

The play reflects Wiesel's doubts about God while in Auschwitz and other concentration camps, where the rest of his family was killed. In the play, Berish and his daughter are the only survivors in Shamgorod after a 17th-century Ukrainian pogrom, and he expresses his rage in a mock trial of God. Before a court made up of three strolling players, Berish argues as the prosecutor of an Almighty who lets his chosen people be slain or raped.

"After all," Father Bongioanni said, "Berish poses the same anguished question that was posed by a Jew who was crucified. And we cannot be Christians if we are not also in a certain sense Jews. God never goes back on His word. If He once called the Jews His chosen people, they will always remain God's chosen people."

Father Bongioanni said the Vatican had taken no official position on his choice of this year's festival drama.

But L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican's authoritative newspaper, published a full page of articles and a photograph, including a laudatory review of the play and articles in praise of its author.

The play won the enthusiastic endorsement of the first-night audience of about 700 people, who twice interrupted the performance with ovations after particularly passionate speeches.

Wiesel, his wife and 11-year-old son were told at a public meeting before the play that they would always be "among friends and brothers" in this town.

In a much applauded speech, Wiesel offered his thanks but added: "I say this although it may hurt you: The cross that for you symbolizes charity and love, for me as a Jew rooted in tradition symbolizes fear. But you see me before you, and I shall be with you. And I offer you my memories to share."

The word "failure" is not in the America's Cup vocabulary.

THE PLACE.

Even the casual visitor, totally ignorant of yacht racing, will realize that, for Newport, Rhode Island, this is a very special summer.

The town is jammed. The harbour packed. Hotels and restaurants all full.

Newport is in the grip of America's Cup fever. From May until September, 12-metre yachts and crews from all over the world have been striving to eliminate their fellow challengers for the honour of attempting to wrest the Cup itself from the defending American boat and put an end to the longest sporting winning streak in history.

THE RACE.

To be aboard an America's Cup 12-metre is an unforgettable experience.

The silence is quite uncanny.

After two years together the reactions of the crew are instantaneous and automatic.

Speech has become virtually superfluous.

Waves do not crash over the bow, nor is there any discernible motion.

The boat is held rock steady by its huge lead keel.

The sails are smooth and taut; as perfectly fitted as a drumskin.

In the cockpit the on-board computer constantly monitors wind speed, wind direction and hull speed.

This boat is designed not to do battle with the ocean, but to pass through the water with an absolute minimum of disturbance.

But when things go wrong on a modern 12-metre they do so with terrifying suddenness.

A mast snaps; a line parts; a sail bursts with the sound of a cannon shot. But every crewman knows that returning the boat to top efficiency is

paramount. This constant quest for speed puts both men and equipment under relentless strain.

As the culmination of years of practice, training and research approaches, many of the original crew members will have been replaced.

And equally, millions of dollars-worth of equipment — on occasions even the boat itself — will have been found wanting and ruthlessly discarded.

THE TIMING.

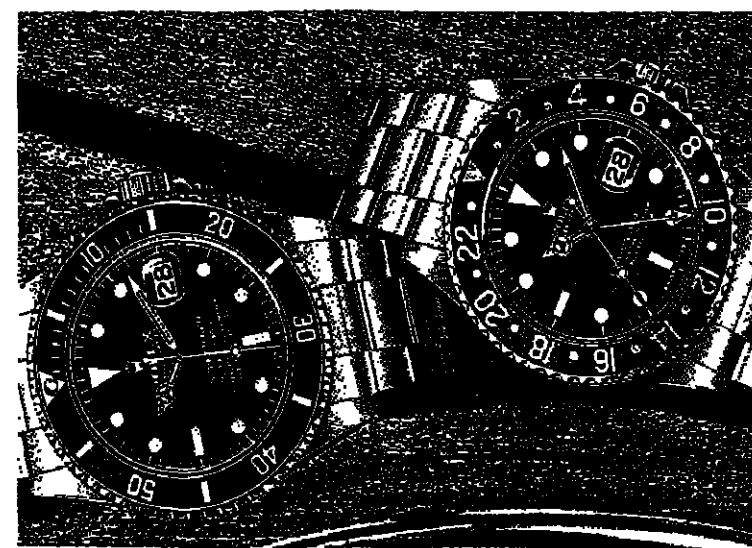
Yet, as Official Timekeepers of the event, the dependability and durability of the Rolex watch has gone unquestioned for over 20 years by challenger and defender alike.

The rugged Oyster case carved from a single block of metal; the winding crown which renders the case impenetrable to dirt, dust or water; the precision Oyster movement; all combine to make a Rolex Oyster virtually invulnerable to failure.

And for the men competing in the America's Cup, the word "failure" is not in their vocabulary.

Nor is it in ours.

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of Delusion

the prestigious Foreign Affairs... Mr. Reagan to task for his... pronouncements on Soviet... calling them "black-and-white... of an adversary."

No doubt Mr. Reagan... overstates his case. But every... Mr. Mathias deplores is the... fact: that "to them... only another form of... generosity in negotiation... counter to the basic... Marxist-Leninist ideology"; that... had laid down that... further they recognize a... they reserve unto themselves... to commit any crime... in order to attain that... morals"; that "their cause... revolution"; that they... and conflict around the... and so on.

But what exactly is Mr. Mathias, often and publicly, the... morality is completely... to the interests of the... and equally publicly, he... to use any decent... in this case to penetrate the... trade unions, but the principle... was a general one: When... was not writing for the... went further, as when he... a beautiful play, "hanging... and blaming it on... nist peasants."

It is equally the case that... burs publicly seeks a... world, and that by the... "it" excludes any... Dubois or Maoist... one, that does not... model or submit to... of negotiations being... doctrine. Indeed, "defence" has... been so defined from the... of pronouncements... Brezhnev down. And they... publicly seek "subversion... filed" defined as assistance... tarian and national liberation... (if only of cases they... or hope to control).

The view of a prominent... is that the Soviet leaders... object even to a nuclear war... conditions, that they... would be safe, and that they... would remain intact. At any... best guarantee of peace is... sure that these conditions... attainable.

For the moment those who... understand the Soviet Union... friend Senator Henry Judd... are being listened to, and the... of delusion are silent, but the... time? Or two years' time? That... this case we shall see... properly learned, at least by... citizens, and forms of opening... the scale toward a permanent... sun policy founded on... The writer, a British... poet, is the author of... the Soviet Union and a... search for a... He contributes this... to the Washington Post.

Running Man

all, this argument is... are some close political... of the question of the... President George Bush. As... of the... Americans who say they... for a woman are not... will actually do it.

at Mr. Reagan does not... rs, he only needs to build... perhaps 10 or 15 percentage... otherwise appears possible... she should be less acceptable... her concerns are based on... moderate" Mr. Bush, the... since the political right fears Mr... mental successor to Mr. Reagan.

Why not, for instance, Senator... (Kassebaum of Kansas, former... republican name and a respected...? With due regard to Mr. Bush... be a lot of women overlook... to — and Mr. Reagan's... The New York Times

TO THE EDITOR

mage aircraft. They are... the emission of radar... commercial airline... transporters that... coded radio pulses... altitude and identification... it is swept by a... permits ground radar to... at much greater distance... mine its altitude more... than is possible out... der. Any plane coming... is in effect, none... is obviously not a... plane not emitting and... re suspicious of a small... maybe just a transpor... equipped with a transpor... undetectably functioning... shot down, as the... trollers were able to... from 30,000 to 16,000... radar screens at 16,000... disappeared, indicating... der's failure as the... grated. The Russian... picked up transpor... their radar screens... flight was still... from Soviet territory... the plane's identity and... tent. In typical Sov... have noticed this fact... evidence that the KAL... espionage mission. JOHN ZALUTSKY

The behavior of the... quite normal; there is... alarm. It is exactly... expect if you... purposes stepped on a... WILLIAM M. SOUTHWICK

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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[illegible]

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A small map of the St. Lawrence River area. The word "QUEBEC" is written at the top, and "MONTREAL" is written below it. A line representing the river flows from the top right towards the bottom left, with a small circle indicating a location on the river between the two cities.

Setbacks in Economy, Politics Challenge Lévesque and Party

By Graham Fraser

QUEBEC CITY — When Premier René Lévesque relaxed over the summer, one of the books he read was a recent thriller, "Fletch and the Man Who," a story of a presidential campaign haunted by a grisly series of murders. As he was reading it, he must have reflected that this was almost the only bit of bad luck that had not struck him in the last two years.

The only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy political situation has been that Quebecers have been paying more attention to the Liberal opposition leadership race and the return of former Premier Robert Bourassa than they have to the Quebec government.

Mr. Lévesque acknowledged as much at a caucus meeting at the end of August. Asked if the political situation had improved for the government since last spring, when opinion polls showed its popularity at a historic low, he said, "No. In fact, things have got slightly worse."

As he told reporters, this is particularly frustrating for him because the recovery apparently is being felt in Quebec. A survey by the Quebec employers group, the *Conseil du Patronat*, shows that 45 percent of the businessmen polled feel that the general economic prospects are good — a dramatic leap from the 13 percent who felt that way in the beginning of the year. But, as Mr. Lévesque ruefully admitted, his government is not getting the credit in the public's mind at least.

This is the latest in a series of setbacks for Mr. Lévesque. Since November 1981, when the constitutional agreement was reached between the nine other provinces and the federal government without Quebec's consent, Mr. Lévesque has had his House Leader, Claude Charron, resign after a conviction for shoplifting, the co-founder of the Parti Québécois, Gilles Grégoire, convicted and jailed for sexual offenses with teen-age girls, and his minister of industry and commerce, Rodrigue Biron, accused of patronage when it was learned that his brother had represented companies seeking government grants.

Last winter, his government generally misjudged the strength of the union movement in resisting legislation rolling back civil service salaries, and it only ended a three-week illegal teachers' strike by introducing back-to-work legislation that suspended the Charter of Rights. Partly as a result, the government's popularity in opinion polls dropped last winter to below 25 percent, while the Liberal opposition's support rose to the mid-40s.

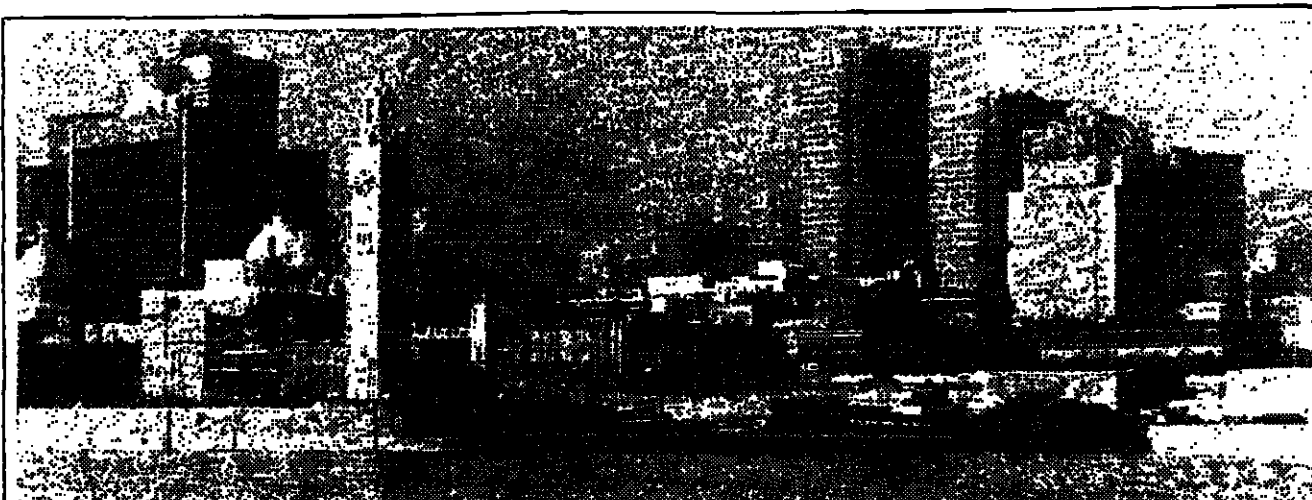
This estimate was apparently confirmed last June, when the Parti Québécois lost three by-elections — all of them held by former ministers and two of them seats that had been held by the Parti Québécois since 1970. The Parti Québécois vote not only fell; it collapsed. Thousands of traditional Parti Québécois voters simply stayed home.

In addition, the Parti Québécois, which has been waiting for Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to retire and be replaced by an English-Canadian successor, had its worst fears come true at the Progressive Conservative leadership convention in June. The Conservatives chose Brian Mulroney, a bilingual Quebecer who shares Mr. Trudeau's vision of a centralized federal state and his dislike of the independence movement.

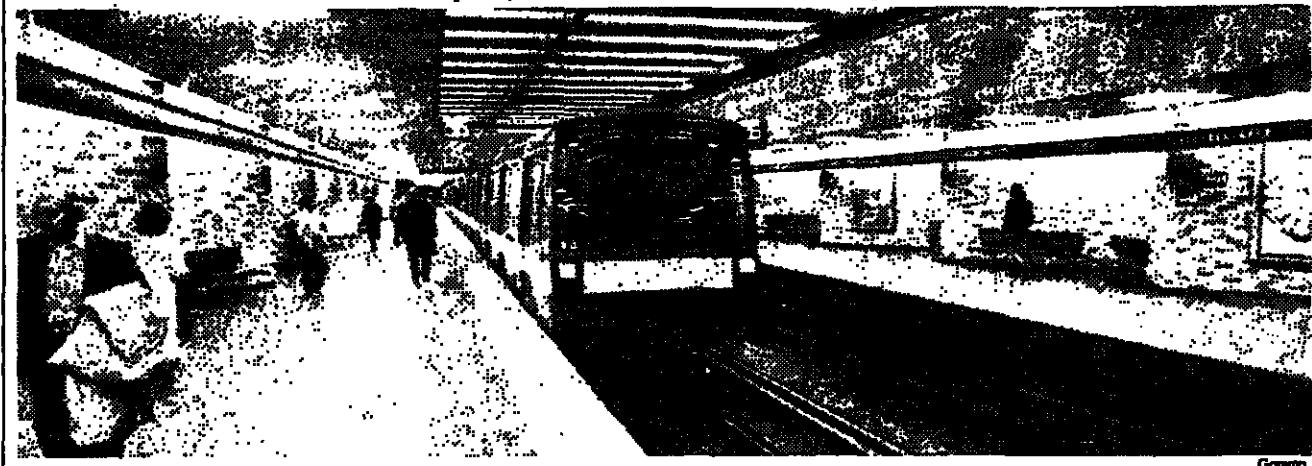
Mr. Lévesque had even publicly expressed his preference for the former leader, Joe Clark, who was much more tolerant of Quebec nationalism than either Mr. Mulroney or Mr. Trudeau. This was widely viewed at the time as a kiss of death.

Traditionally more popular than his party — and more popular in the polls than any other Quebec politician — Mr. Lévesque has not escaped the general disenchantment with his government. In June, during a visit to France, he told an interviewer that the independence movement would

(Continued on Page 125)



Montreal's skyline, above, and its modern subway system, below.



High Prices Reduce Traditional Tourism

But Night Life in Montreal Draws Crowds of Young, Affluent Americans

By Kendal Windeyer

MONTREAL — Sidewalk cafés and brasseries here are crowded with young, affluent tourists drawn to the city by one of the most sparkling night life scenes in North America.

Bars such as the Sir Winston Churchill Pub on Crescent Street (known simply as "the pub"), restaurants like Les Halles in the same district and night spots such as Le Bijou in the old section are so crowded that there are traffic jams nearby after midnight. On most summer and fall evenings, the city is going strong at 3 a.m., the official closing time for bars and clubs.

Young visitors, mainly from New England and New York, are drawn to Montreal by its ease of life. Street crime is next to unknown and a mugging makes headlines in the local papers. In two long strips, one down St. Denis Street

and another down Crescent Street, the lights glitter and music plays in what would have been called tenebrous districts in another age. St. Denis Street, which is mainly French-speaking, has bars such as Les Jardins de St. Denis and a huge Bavarian restaurant that may convince tourists they are on the other side of the Atlantic.

Crescent Street, with lush, fern-decorated night spots such as Thursday's, has more the flavor of New York or Boston.

At L'Air du Temps, a jazz bar near the port, musicians from New Orleans or New York can be heard for the price of a drink. There is rarely an empty seat in the house.

But traditional tourism in Montreal is another matter — a story of declining figures and revenue. The city's 5,000 first-class hotel rooms were only half filled at the height of the tourist season this year. The main problem is prices.

Drinks in bars are \$Can.5 each, high for North America, and lunch in the fashionable Beaver Club can easily surpass \$Can.100 for two with only a moderately good bottle of wine. Hotel rooms are listed at more than \$Can.100 a night, though bargaining can bring that figure down considerably.

These prices, the hoteliers say, are necessary because the provincial government has a monopoly on the sale of alcoholic beverages and levies a 200-percent tax on them. Hotel rooms are taxed by the city at four times the rate of New York City taxes, and those costs are passed on to the consumer.

Quebec City should be a tourist dream. It is the only walled city in Canada or the United States. Its winter carnival, a sort of frozen Mardi Gras in the last week before Lent, is one of the best public parties in Canada.

Engineering, Consulting Firms Go International

By Peter Hadekel

MONTREAL — Development of Quebec's vast hydroelectric resources over the past three decades has created some of the largest engineering and consulting firms in the world.

The three largest Montreal engineering companies — Lavalin Inc., Monenco Ltd. and the SNC group — have built an international reputation in the design and construction of hydro and thermal energy projects, pipelines and petrochemical plants.

But the recession that began in 1981 caused cancellation of several giant energy projects in Canada and the United States, forcing the firms to cut back on staff and change corporate strategies.

All three companies are beginning to branch out into new technological ventures in an effort to diversify. They are also trying to make up for lost business in North America by bidding aggressively on projects in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia.

Lavalin does business in 51 countries. Its largest foreign contracts are in Algeria, where more than 1,800 Lavalin employees are working on the design and construction of several building projects intended to revitalize central Algeria.

"We also have a good base in Southeast Asia," said Jean-Claude Villard, vice president of Lavalin's international division. "It's a market that's becoming more and more important." The company is at work on several hydroelectric and thermal projects in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Pakistan.

Lavalin, like its competitors, has been affected by the slowdown in North American energy projects. It reduced its staff from 6,000 to 5,000 last year. The privately held company did not release profit figures but said it had sales of about \$Can.230 million in 1982.

Its two main competitors have also been buffeted by the changing economic climate. Monenco, with a staff number-

ing more than 4,000, built its reputation through its principal subsidiary, Montreal Engineering Co. Ltd., and acquired most of its expertise in large energy projects.

But the era of big projects may be ending. "We can't see the same volume of business in the energy field," said Wally J. Smith, group vice president for thermal and hydroelectric projects. Despite the modest economic recovery under way this year, Mr. Smith acknowledged that "there won't be an instantaneous buildup of projects" in North America. "Our response is to look overseas, where developing countries still have some catching up to do," he said.

Mr. Smith said international competition was stiff and successful bidders had to offer integrated packages that include engineering, procurement, construction, management and financial services.

G.N.C. Rivington, vice president of corporate development, said Monenco was looking into three promising areas of new technology.

Through its recently acquired subsidiary, the Florida-based Baymont Engineering Inc., the company has invested in a new process for computerizing the records of utilities, such as telephone companies. Monenco has also invested in Iotech Corp. Ltd. of Ottawa, which is developing new biotechnology to convert cellulose into lignin, ethanol, animal feed and other products.

In partnership with several Ottawa-based companies, Monenco last June formed Spectrocan Engineering Ltd. to develop business in the management of radio frequencies.

Diversification is also important for the SNC group, the other major engineering company based in Montreal. SNC has invested in the munitions Valcartier Inc. subsidiary. It also has interests in computer services and telecommunications, designing and installing such devices as microwave systems for satellite communications.

(Continued on Following Page)

An economics quiz for the expansion-minded executive

You want to build a new factory-warehouse complex. You investigate land and building costs in ten world-class cities, and make the least expensive choice. You have selected:

- ☐ Toronto
- ☐ Vancouver
- ☐ New York
- ☐ Montréal

Your factory is now running at full capacity. Your first electric bill arrives. You hold your breath and open it. You smile. This is:

- ☐ New York
- ☐ Toronto
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Montréal

You investigate rental costs of downtown office space, convenient to all major business needs. The clear winner emerges as:

- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ New York
- ☐ Toronto
- ☐ Montréal

You want to hire an electrical engineer and a machinist. You have a total of US \$45,000 available. You can do it in:

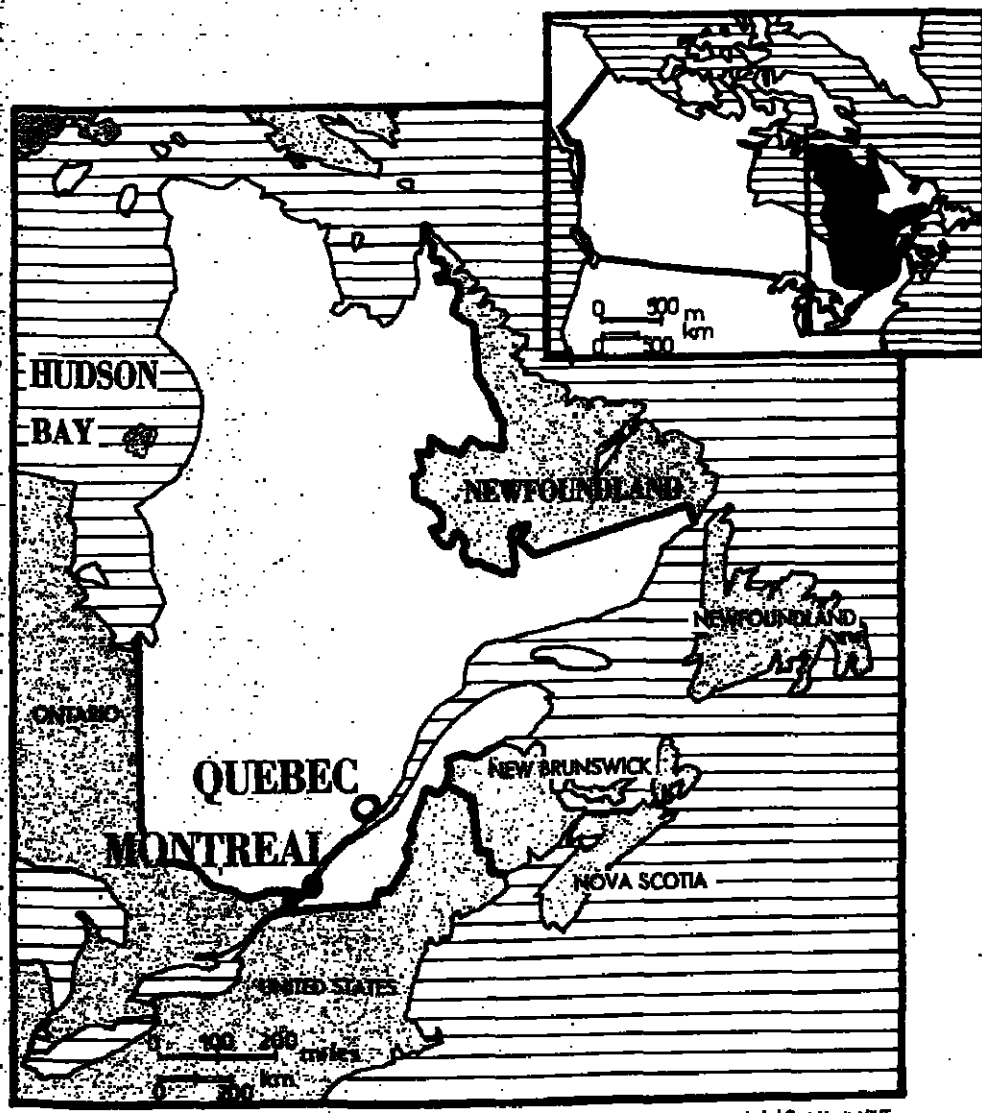
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Toronto
- ☐ New York
- ☐ Montréal

The clear winner, every time, is the Montréal Urban Community. Land costs average 70% below Toronto's, building costs 24% less than in Chicago. Electricity is less than one-third the New York rate. When you add Montréal's cosmopolitan atmosphere, its quality of life, affordable housing, and its excellent accessibility and transportation, you know why many leading British firms have chosen to locate here.

If the above facts and figures whet your appetite, we have an objective comparative study which makes Montréal look even better. Please call or write: Pierre Morin, Industrial Commissioner, Montréal Urban Community, Stock Exchange Tower, P.O. Box 55, 800 Victoria Square, Montréal, Québec H4Z 1A8 CANADA. Telephone: (514) 872-6996. Telex: EXPANSION MTL 055-62074 and ask for a copy of *Decision: Montréal*.

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COMMUNITY

Can you afford
not to look
at Montréal?



BASIC DATA

Area: 1,540,668 square kilometers (594,860 sq. miles). Population: 6,438,403 (1981). Largest cities: Quebec City, the capital (population: 166,474), Montreal (980,354) and Laval (268,335).

Gross domestic product (1982): \$72,053,000,000

Industry: In 1980 there were 10,740 industrial establishments in the province; employees, 391,374; salaries and wages, \$Can.5,914,006; cost of materials, \$Can.25,727,023; value of shipments, \$Can.44,586,552. Among the leading industries are petroleum refining, pulp and paper mills, smelting and refining, dairy products, slaughtering and meat processing, motor vehicle manufacturing, women's clothing, sawmills and planing mills.

Employment: Monthly average employed for January-May 1983: 2,549,600. Monthly average of unemployed for January-May 1983: 431,800.

Currency: the Canadian dollar. On Sept. 9, 1983 \$Can.1 = U.S.\$0.812.

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Québec has been working on many "impossible" things like cable television, aerospace equipment, land transportation systems, hydroelectric installations and so on... the kind of key projects it excels at.

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Intergovernmental Affairs

Québec ■ ■

HERE IS A MINISTRY THAT'S WORTH THE TRIP TO QUÉBEC



A Ministry is much like a business enterprise. It directs and manages. Ours, in Québec, is responsible for the management of cultural communities and immigration. We seek out business people and help them to establish new enterprises particularly in advanced technology sectors covering a broad range of activities: agriculture, mining and processing industries, to name but a few.

Are you involved in one of these areas?

Well, it's time you found out about all the ways we can help you become a part of the economic fabric of North America. We are here to make it work and you can be sure that, with the help of our Ministry, it will work. So contact us and we will provide you with the information you need to live and prosper here in Québec on a scale commensurate with a great country and a great continent.

ENGLAND: Claude Lemire, Québec Immigration Office, 59 Pall Mall Street, London SW1Y 5 JH, England, Tel: 930-8373

BELGIUM, WEST GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIA, SCANDINAVIA:

Robert Smith, Québec Immigration Office, 46, rue des Arts, 1040 Bruxelles, Belgium, Tel: 5120036

HONG KONG, KOREA, JAPAN: Jean Desrosiers, Québec Immigration Office, P.O. Box 20264, Harmony Road Post Office, Hong Kong, Tel: 283-861

UNITED STATES: Raymond Souk, Québec Immigration Office, 353 McGill Street, Montreal (Québec), Canada H2Y 3E8, Tel: 875-3275

FRANCE, SWITZERLAND: Michel Charron, Québec Immigration Office, 66 Pergolotti Street, 75016 Paris, France, Tel: 502-1410

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Industry: High Unemployment Persists

By Larry Black

MONTREAL — Québec's mainstay industries — papermaking, metal mining and textile production — have been hit harder by the worldwide recession than most other sectors and are proving slow to respond to the recovery taking place elsewhere in North America. Unemployment in these sectors remains at record levels and industry leaders do not predict a return to 1981 production levels before 1985 or 1986.

But Québec's minister of industry and commerce, Rodrigue Biron, is confident that the province's manufacturing base will not only emerge intact from the recession but also prove more resilient than those of the other Canadian provinces — so much so that he said his government has gradually begun to reverse a 20-year tradition in Québec of large-scale public intervention in the economy.

"All governments must adapt to changing opinion," Mr. Biron said in a recent interview. "The aspirations of Québécois in 1983 are very different from what they were in 1976." This was the year the Parti Québécois came to power in the province. Mr. Biron said that the main aim of intervention on the part of successive governments — giving French-speaking Québécois a greater say in running the province's economy — has been taken up by financial institutions, the small-business sector and the growing number of large corporations controlled by Francophones.

"Governments have had to intervene in the past on behalf of the collectivity when the private sector couldn't or wouldn't," Mr. Biron said. The province has also moved in to try to fill the economic gap created by the departure of the larger English-Canadian corporations, a westward drift that has intensified since the Parti Québécois took office.

French Québécois have in recent years developed a taste for business. "French Québécois are not replacing the English," Mr. Biron said. "They are simply taking their rightful place in the business world alongside them."

A second, less successful objective of government intervention has been to diversify the economy away from its heavy dependence on resource exports and aging consumer manufactures — both of which have proven particularly vulnerable to the ravages of the recession — by localizing the processing of some of the resources. Production of pulp and paper, worth \$3.8 billion in 1981, accounts for 23 per cent of the province's export sales — as much as the next five most important sectors combined — and directly and indirectly employs 10 percent of its labor force.

But the industry operated at 71 percent of capacity last year, and although the recovery of demand for newsprint in the United States, its main customer, has been healthy, up 8 percent from last July, the Québec manufacturers face stiff competition from new ca-

capacity opening up in the American South.

Canadian pulp and paper exports have almost been frozen out of the European market this year as Swedish manufacturers take advantage of the recent devaluation of that country's currency. Third World countries that until recently relied almost 100 percent on imports have also begun to add to global capacity, an industry spokesman, André Duchaine, said.

The recession also caused important delays in a four-year \$2.5-billion modernization of the Québec mills, with most companies contenting themselves with finishing up projects already started and postponing others. But the long-term picture is generally favorable, with global demand now expected to rise 2 to 3 percent a year until the end of the century, Mr. Duchaine said. Industry leaders include Abitibi Price, Consolidated Bathurst and Canadian International Paper.

The textile and clothing sector, Québec's second largest employer, accounting for about 75,000 jobs, had a disastrous year in 1982, with demand in Canada falling 30 percent. At the same time, quotas on imports from the Third World — set in absolute figures — have failed to prevent producers in these countries from increasing their share of the Canadian market to 45 percent.

And despite attempts to move away from traditional labor-intensive technology — \$500 million has been spent on modernization in the last two years — Québec industry is also facing competition at this end of the spectrum from U.S. manufacturers. The largest among the textile companies are Dominion Textile, Consoltex and Celanese, whose plants are concentrated in the eastern townships region, while the garment trade is composed of dozens of smaller shops located mostly in Montreal.

The recession has also severely undercut the province's attempts to lay down a base for more diversified heavy industrial manufacturing. Siddec, the state-owned steel producer, established by the preceding Liberal government, is foundering, and related heavy industries such as the Marine Industries Shipyards (controlled by the provincial Société Générale de Financement) are surviving by building hydroelectric turbines for the provincial electrical utility.

Heavy manufacturing in general has been struggling, although one bright light has been Bombardier, a Québec manufacturer that has succeeded by applying technologies purchased abroad. The downturn has also been especially difficult for Québec's small-business entrepreneurs.



A forest is harvested in Northern Québec.

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QUEBEC

Province Expands Its Missions Abroad

By Margot Gibb-Clark

QUEBEC CITY — When Premier René Lévesque attended the annual Canadian premiers conference in Toronto last month, he was repeatedly asked about his relations with the other provinces.

It is nearly two years since he said that they had betrayed him in breaking a common front and signing a constitutional accord to which his government could not agree. When asked recently about whether working on personal relationships were changing at all, Mr. Lévesque said, "I haven't had time to analyze that kind of subtle evolution." But, he added, he had not forgotten that November night. "After all, Quebec's motto is *Je me souviens*."

Since that accord, Quebec has pointedly concentrated its working relations with other provinces and the federal government on economic matters, refusing to attend official conferences on other issues or going only as an observer. From the time the Parti Québécois was elected in 1976 until it lost its referendum on "sovereignty-association" with Canada in 1980 and the subsequent constitutional battle, Quebec's offices in Canada and abroad were also charged with explaining the province's political vision to the world. That vision was that the province could become politically separate from Canada while retaining economic ties in a sort of common market. But only 40 percent of Quebecers voted for it in the referendum.

Today, while high-level political relations remain touchy, particularly within Canada, the network of 25 Quebec offices and delegations largely gets on with the day-to-day venture of helping Quebec businessmen market their products or attracting new investment to this province. There are exceptions, such as the office in Lafayette, Louisiana, which deals primarily with educational exchanges, or the Paris delegation, where a considerable amount of the work remains political. And a number of the larger offices have cultural attachés.

Quebec sells about 40 percent of its gross domestic product outside its borders. Half of that, about \$Can.15 billion to \$Can.16 billion annually goes outside Canada. In attracting new business, economic advisers can point to Canada's second-largest market and low corporate income taxes, although high personal taxes and legislation to favor the use of the French language are sometimes seen as barriers. Quebec has offices in three other Canadian provinces, seven U.S. cities and five countries of Europe (in Paris, London, Brussels, Milan and Düsseldorf), as well as in Latin America and Asia. No other Canadian province has nearly such extensive external representation.

A year ago, Premier Lévesque created a new cabinet post, external commerce, and with it began an interminable battle over who controls Quebec's commercial relations abroad. Theoretically, they fall under the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs, but the new department was given the mandate to coordinate international economic cooperation, industrial agreements and canvassing for new investments. Its minister, Bernard Landry, is responsible for commercial counselors at a time when new offices are planned for Singapore, Bogotá and Stockholm.

Last winter he suggested a common market of Quebec, the United States and Canada, an idea that was quickly shot down in a note from the U.S. State Department. It would not be proper for the United States to sign commercial agreements with a single Canadian province, the communiqué said, adding that U.S. authorities hoped to see Canada remain strong and united.

Some officials within the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs feel that Mr. Landry has been gaining strength at the expense of their department, headed by Jacques-Yvan Morin, a professor of constitutional law. They said that the conflict was structural and was not likely to evaporate if the two men were replaced. It would require a change in the laws constituting their departments.

Within Canada, Quebec has recently been concentrating its efforts on



Premier René Lévesque.

trade with the oil-rich western province of Alberta and on Ontario, the most populous central province. It is awaiting a decision from the Supreme Court of Canada in a dispute with Newfoundland over a long-term hydroelectric power contract that has become immensely favorable to Quebec with the last decade's rise in energy prices. Newfoundland would like the contract renegotiated.

Relations with the central government in Ottawa continue to involve regular doses of what in Canada is called "fed-bashing," with complaints that it tends to be overly centralist or to favor other provinces. Interestingly, Quebec agrees with Ottawa on one issue that is currently causing heated political debate in the country. It is against allowing user fees or extra billing by doctors to cut into the universal medical care system.

Economy: Strong Recovery Is Elusive

(Continued From Page 93)

help get it back on its feet. It is difficult to see where sustained consumer demand for goods will come from.

The most realistic estimate of growth for the Quebec economy in 1983 suggests that about 1 percent or 2 percent more goods and services will be produced, and that —

with a bit of luck from the international community — 4 percent or 5 percent more will be produced in 1984. Although economic forecasters have never been more wrong than in the last few years, these estimates suggest that it will take until 1985 to regain the 6-percent drop in production experienced in the province in 1982.

Growth will take place in the metal-mining and heavy-manufac-

turing sectors. Alcan Aluminum of Montreal will refine more ingots, and the Quebec government has announced that a \$Can.1.5-billion aluminum smelter will be built by Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France. Bombardier of Montreal has a billion-dollar order to build subway cars for New York City.

The sectors that remain weak include the aerospace industry, construction, textiles and energy. Que-

bec has been trying to restructure its industrial base to take advantage of the growth in high-tech industries such as communications and office automation equipment. It has had a certain amount of success, but the combination of high taxes, high labor settlements and increasing government intervention in the workings of the economy have scared off many potential investors.

Banking: Montreal Remains a Distant Second

By Fred Langan

MONTREAL — Montreal was once the financial capital of Canada. The city raised the money to build the country. In the last century, the Bank of Montreal, Canada's oldest chartered bank, financed the Canadian Pacific Railway, and without that railway there probably would not have been a Canada.

Montreal was a boom town. Its financial center, St. James Street, was the Wall Street of Canada. To excel in finance in Canada one almost had to do so in Montreal.

Max Aitken came to Montreal at the turn of the century, made his fortune, then left for Britain where eventually he became Lord Beaverbrook. Rumor has it that Mr. Aitken left Montreal because the smooty Mount Royal Club would not have him as a member.

Today, Toronto is the financial capital of Canada and Montreal is a distant second, with Vancouver and Calgary working hard to catch up. The quick answer to the shift in leadership is that Montreal's financial position was ruined by politics, that the nationalism of the Parti Québécois and its predecessors drove financiers west and south. That is not totally true.

Montreal's decline as a financial center started with the crash of 1929. For while the Montreal Stock Exchange was slowed by the recession the Toronto Stock Exchange was booming. During the 1930s, there was a mining boom in northern Ontario, and the Toronto — not the Montreal — exchange provided the investment capital. In the late 1940s, the Montreal exchange was eclipsed by Toronto's, and by the late 1960s Montreal's demise was clear to all. Stockbrokers and insurance firms moved to Toronto. Bond trading and foreign exchange dealing left St. James Street for Bay Street. When the Parti Québécois came to power in 1976 it put a television talk show star in charge of financial institutions. Shortly after that, the transition was complete.

In the 1970s, there was some concern about whether the Montreal Stock Exchange could actually survive. "A couple of years ago there was a

worry that if the decline wasn't turned around the exchange wouldn't survive," said Robin Schweitzer, of the Montreal exchange. But the Montreal Stock Exchange has made a comeback under Pierre Lortie, president of the exchange for the last two years.

One problem was that the exchange was not getting any new listings. In the 1970s, fewer than 10 new stocks were listed on the exchange. There have been about 20 new listings so far this year. In the late 1970s, the exchange had less than 10 percent of the equity trading business in Canada. That has risen steadily since then, with this year's intake at about 13 percent. The Toronto exchange has about 75 to 80 percent, with Vancouver making up about all the rest. The total value of stocks traded on the Montreal exchange last year was \$Can.2.3 billion, but in the first seven months of this year it was \$Can.2.7 billion.

The Montreal exchange started to offer new services, such as gold contracts and stock options, including international options in partnership with the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Its percentage of the Canadian option business has risen from 11 percent in 1981 to 25 percent today. The new services mean that the exchange floor is being fully used. Opened in 1965, the floor looked empty in the late 1970s when equity trading was off.

But the success story of the Montreal Stock Exchange has not totally brought life back to Montreal's financial community. Many investment firms that once had their headquarters here are now permanently in Toronto.

The Sun Life Insurance Company left Montreal for Toronto in 1980 because, the company said, it could not live under the language laws of the Parti Québécois government. That took a large pool of investment capital out of Montreal and reduced the population of the investment community.

One of the new arms of the financial community in Quebec is the Caisse de Dépôt et Placements, which runs the public pension funds in Quebec. The Caisse, as it is called in English-speaking Canada, handles about \$Can.16 billion. It is the only public pension fund that invests in common shares and it has some substantial investments in Quebec-based corporations. It owns 9.6 percent of Canadian Pacific, Canada's largest company with investments in railways, airlines, hotels, oil and gas, mining and steel.

The federal government, at the bidding of Canadian Pacific, has introduced a bill to disallow the provinces and their agencies from owning more than 10 percent of transportation companies, transport being a federal jurisdiction. This would put a stop to the Caisse buying any more of Canadian Pacific. Its president, Frederick Burbridge, has already termed the Caisse's share purchases "backdoor nationalization."

The chairman of the Caisse, Jean Campeau, was outraged when earlier this year he was refused a seat on the board of Canadian Pacific. The Caisse is also the largest shareholder in Alcan Aluminum, with 7.2 percent of the common shares. It has not sought a seat on Alcan's board.

The headquarters of the Caisse are in two floors of the new head office building of the Banque Nationale de Paris on McGill College Avenue, uptown from the old financial district. BNP, one of the more than 50 foreign "B-class" banks that were given permission to operate in Canada two years ago, is unusual in that it has its head office in Montreal — most other banks are run from Toronto — and it runs a street-level retail operation. The foreign banks are usually high in office towers and shun retail business for commercial banking. But then banking in Quebec is different from the rest of the country.

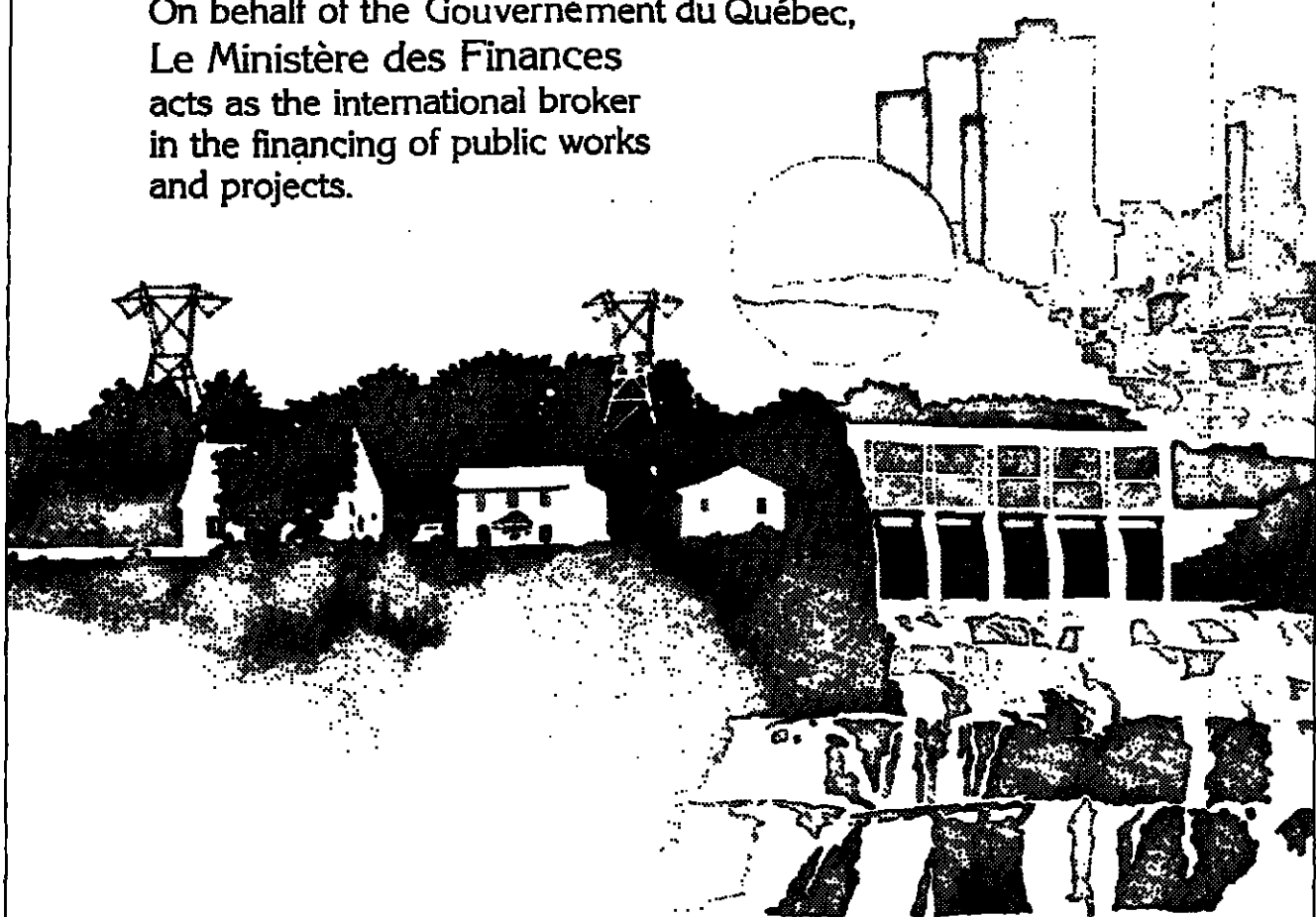
There are more credit unions, known as *caisses populaires*, in the province of Quebec than anywhere else in Canada. The credit unions have about 37 percent of the banking business in Quebec, compared to 31 percent for the major chartered banks. In the neighboring English-speaking province of Ontario, the banks have about 45 percent of the business and trust companies 32 percent.

The *caisses populaires* system was set up in the last century in reaction to the banks, which were seen as being dominated by English Canadians. Outside of Montreal, the credit unions reign supreme. But this has caused some problems, according to industry analysts. The credit unions take retail deposits and make retail loans. Thus, Quebec industry is starved for development capital and the province's savings are lent for the purchase of consumer goods, many of which are manufactured outside the province.

The Big Five chartered banks — Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia and the Toronto Dominion Bank — which do more than 90 percent of the banking in Canada, are all represented in Quebec. Two, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal, have their head offices in Montreal, but a large part of their operations have been transferred to Toronto.

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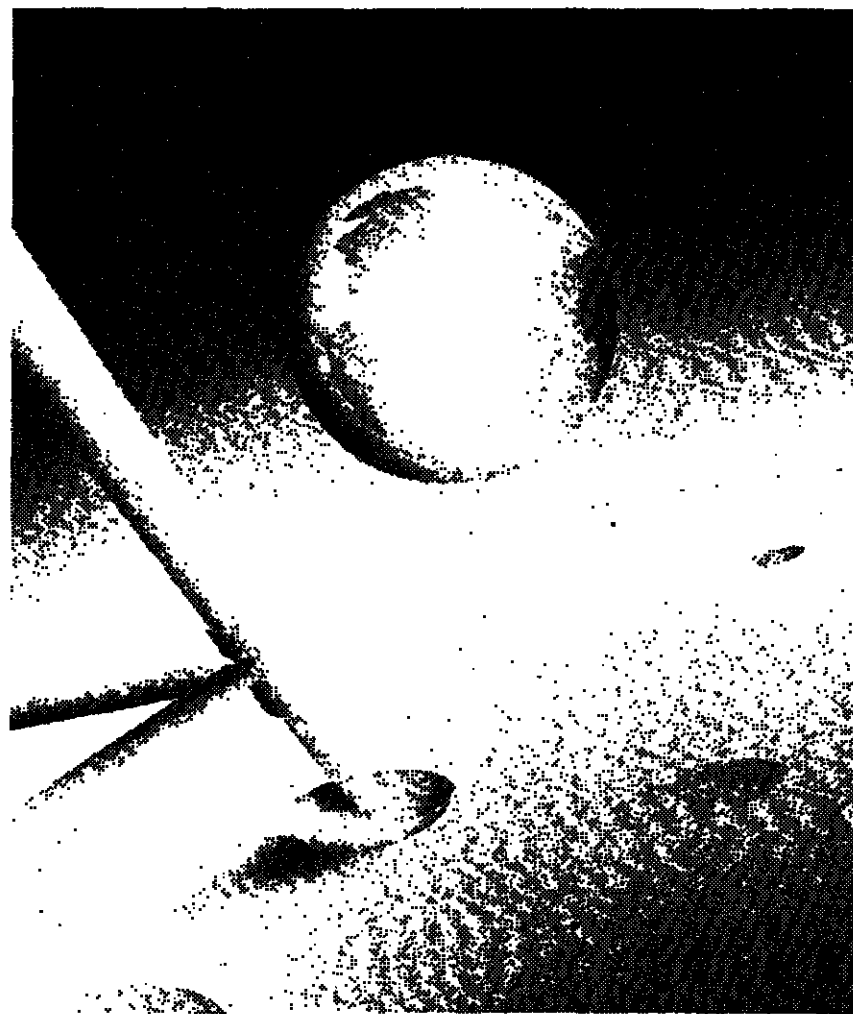
In fact, a large percentage of its several and abundant natural resources is still untapped.

It is also common knowledge that the generations to come will be sheltered from energy crises because of its wealth in hydro electricity.

In addition to a solid industrial basis, Québec benefits also from a sophisticated framework for the schooling, health care and general well-being of its citizens.

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and abroad, making major projects throughout the world possible.

Le ministère du Commerce extérieur du Québec is responsible for bringing Québec industry together with foreign markets and informing the world of the vast technological potential that exists here in Québec. It bridges the gap between supply and demand. It helps to blaze the trail to a brighter future for all concerned.

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Montreal: Sidewalk cafés and skyscrapers.

QUEBEC



The control room, left, at the huge LG-2 power station, part of the James Bay project on the La Grande River in northern Quebec. The LG-2 plant was opened in 1979. At right, construction continues on the nearby LG-3 plant.



High Technology: Bright Spot in the Economy

By Jay Bryan

MONTREAL — As many of Quebec's older industries lose their competitive edge, the electronics and telecommunications industry stands out as one of the bright spots in the provincial economy. Factory shipments of electronics manufacturers, who employ more than 19,000 persons in Quebec, reached \$Can.1.25 billion last year. Their output — mostly telecommunications and specialized computer equipment — has climbed by an average of more than 20 percent a year for the last five years, despite the 4-percent growth recorded in the 1982 recession.

But some major companies have moved key management and technical functions out of Quebec in recent years, fleeing the province's high personal income taxes and a language law that hampers recruitment of senior personnel by requiring business to be conducted primarily in French and that restricts entry to English-language public schools.

In an attempt to offset such losses, the Quebec government has announced a number of new programs in the last year to aid high-technology industries. At the same

time, the government named its first minister of science and technology, Gilbert Paquette, who declared that advanced electronics "is the new industry on which Quebec's future depends."

For its fiscal year 1983-1984, the province will spend \$Can.15 million on subsidies and direct investments in high-technology companies. Other new programs — such as a provincial tax credit for industrial research and development and generous income-tax deductions for investors who buy shares of small Quebec-based public companies — are open to all businesses, but are expected to be especially helpful to the dozens of electronics firms clustered in the Montreal area.

The aim is to help smaller concerns to duplicate the technological and marketing success of companies such as Northern Telecom, which has become one of the world's leading producers of telecommunications equipment.

Northern Telecom is one of a group of concerns controlled by Bell Canada Enterprises, a Montreal-based holding company with 1982 revenues of \$Can.8.4 billion, which dominates Canada's telecommunications industry. Its key member is Bell Canada, Canada's largest telephone operating company, and the group's 29,000 Quebec workers make it the province's biggest single private-sector employer.

Much of Bell's growth has come from Northern Telecom's success in designing and producing the digital telecommunications equipment that is rapidly replacing less-flexible analog equipment. Northern Telecom's worldwide sales of \$Can.3 billion last year made it the biggest telecommunications equipment maker in Canada. Bell Canada International, the group's consulting arm, has successfully capitalized on the drive by Third World nations to modernize their telecommunications systems.

Active in 27 countries, it signed a \$Can.1.6 billion, five-year management contract for the Saudi Arabian telephone system earlier this year. Along with the Bell group, the foundation of the industry is a cluster of medium-sized companies — all based in Montreal — that have grown by finding specialized applications for communications and computer technology. Two of these concerns, AES Data and Micom, were founded at different times in the early 1970s by the same Montreal electronics engineer, Stephen Dorsey. Both rank among the world's leading manufacturers of video-display word processors, specialized computer systems used to speed the production of business documents.

Micom, which is still headed by Mr. Dorsey, has become a wholly owned unit of the Netherlands-based Philips group. It had 1982 sales of \$Can.250 million, up by 39 percent from the previous year, said Chandra Ahuja, director of strategic planning. AES, with 2,100 employees in Canada, the United States and Europe, reported 1982 sales of \$Can.188 million, an increase of 9 percent, as slow growth in the United States offset larger gains in Europe. AES is owned by the federal government's Canada Development Corporation.

The dominant Quebec producer of military electronic systems, Ca-

nadian Marconi, tripled sales to \$Can.191 million in the last five years. The company, 52-percent owned by General Electric of Britain, markets products ranging from avionics to radar systems for submarines.

After more than a decade of stagnating sales, Canadian Marconi began spending heavily on new-product development just in time to benefit handsomely from recent increases in U.S. military spending. By contrast, CAE Electronics, a subsidiary of the Toronto-based CAE Industries, is facing a period of stagnation after several years of rapid growth.

One of the world's three major producers of the computer-controlled flight simulators used to train commercial and military pilots, with 1,600 employees at its Montreal plant, CAE Electronics is suffering from cutbacks in the capital spending of many airlines. Sales this year are unlikely to show much growth from the \$Can.107 million recorded in 1982, according to Bob Kammerer, marketing vice president.

This handful of large companies continues to produce most of the growth in jobs and exports among Quebec's electronics firms, even though a number of smaller concerns are expanding at a faster rate. But a number of electronics-industry executives see a paradox in provincial policies that, even as they aid small firms to grow, have produced serious problems for larger companies.

The founder of a four-year-old producer of microwave communications equipment said, for example, that provincial aid played a large role in helping his company build its profitable export market. But once his organization has more than 50 employees, it will have to spend substantial money and management time to comply with provincial legislation that requires larger companies to prove that virtually all operations are carried out in French. At this point, he said, the company may consider a move to another province.

Quebec's major electronics companies have complained for several years that high personal tax rates and the province's reputation of

hostility toward English-speaking business make it difficult to recruit and keep key employees in a field where most work is done in English. As a result, some companies are shifting key management and research functions, as well as much of their new capital investment, outside Quebec.

Northern Telecom has moved most of its senior executives from Montreal, which remains the company's nominal head office, to Toronto. CAE Industries, which was based in Montreal, moved its corporate office to Toronto in 1976. Canadian Marconi said three years ago that any major expansion would take place in Ontario rather than Quebec.

Executives "don't like to make public statements about this," but they are still having real problems attracting engineers and other qualified staff from outside Quebec, said Robert Long, executive director of the Canadian Advanced Technology Association, a trade association of high-technology companies. "I tend to think that there continues to be a sort of surreptitious movement of engineering and head-office staff out of Quebec," Mr. Long said.

Electricity: A Surplus to Export

MONTREAL — Quebec Province has a surplus of electricity, almost all of it produced by huge hydroelectric plants, and the province is seeking to export more of its power to the United States as local demand continues to decline.

By far the largest plant is the James Bay project on the La Grande River in northern Quebec, capable of producing 5,328 megawatts. The LG-2 power station was opened in 1979 and another major station, LG-3, is almost complete; it will produce 2,300 megawatts. Another site, LG-4, will produce an additional 2,600 megawatts. By 1986, capacity of the utility company Hydro-Quebec will be 30,000 megawatts.

Because of reduced demand, Hydro-Quebec is considering postponing the further development of hydroelectric sites in the James Bay region. The multibillion-dollar project has already been put off until after 1988 and it could be delayed into the 1990s.

Both Quebec and Ontario, which also has excess power, would like to sell more to the United States. The problem is getting it there. But while Ontario is separated from the United States by the Great Lakes, Quebec has a long land border with the United States.

In the last decade new transmission lines were built in Quebec to the New York state border and then through the state. The debate over the power lines involved dealing with angry farmers in upper New York state who said the power lines were ugly and dangerous.

But because of those transmission lines, earlier this year Hydro-Quebec signed an agreement with

64 utilities in New England and New York to export more than \$4 billion worth of electricity over an 11-year period starting in 1986. The deal involves 33 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. It will bring Hydro-Quebec revenue of about \$Can.500 million a year.

Hydro-Quebec may have overbuilt with the construction of the giant hydroelectric system at James Bay, but the beauty of the system is that it runs totally on renewable water power. It uses no coal, and includes only a small experimental nuclear station.

Because of its surplus of electricity, the province of Quebec is trying to attract energy-intensive industries — especially those that need electricity — such as aluminum production.

Earlier this year the province managed to entice the state-owned French aluminum giant, Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, to build a \$Can.1.5-billion smelter on a deepwater site by the St. Lawrence River. The province guaranteed the French company an ample supply of cheap electrical power.

It is costing the Quebec government about \$Can.125 million in electrical subsidy costs to attract the company, but the province hopes it will be worth it in terms of jobs, which the area needs. Countries such as Japan have just about shut down their aluminum smelting businesses because of rising electrical costs. Quebec's cheap electricity could make it more of a world power in aluminum. Alcan already has huge smelters based in the province.

— FRED LANGAN

Agriculture: Province Moves To Lessen Dairy Dependence

HUNTINGDON — Milk is king on the Quebec farm. Quebec is Canada's largest dairy province, with about 39 percent of the country's dairy production.

More than half of Quebec's farmers run dairy operations, protected by a milk marketing board that sends the farmers a check once a month to pay for the milk they produce. If they ship more milk to the dairy than they have a quota for, the farmers are fined. This system has left the federal government with a mountain of milk powder, which it tries to sell below cost.

The Quebec dairy farmer has the joy of working for himself and knowing at the same time that his paycheck is as safe and regular as that of a government clerk. But while the government support of the milk price takes the uncertainty out of dairying, it makes it expensive to get into farming.

With the price of the quota — the right to produce the milk — at \$Can.260 a liter for Class 1 milk, the quota costs as much as the farm itself. The quota gives a farmer the right to produce one liter of milk a day a year. The quota to produce milk for cheese and yogurt is about a third cheaper.

The price of the milk quota has made it almost impossible for young people to get into farming. But it has made it attractive for Europeans to come to Canada, especially Quebec, where land prices at \$Can.1,000 an acre are cheap by European standards.

Karl and Veronica Wania, who sold their small farm in Austria and moved to Canada in the late 1970s, have 240 acres of flat, rich land outside Ormstown in southern Quebec. They run a medium-sized dairy operation, milking a herd of pure Holsteins (known in Europe as Friesians). Mrs. Wania, who was the one who found the combination of cheap land and price support, said: "Without the quota guarantee we might not have come."

Because of the high price of the quota, there are many European farmers in southern Quebec whose dairy farms cost half a million dollars, including buildings and machinery. In many regions only Europeans have been buying. A real estate agent, Barry Martin, who specializes in farms in the Huntingdon area, said that had been the case in his region for the last two years.

Recently, however, farmers from the Netherlands, Switzerland, Aus-

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN QUEBEC:

THE TAX BENEFITS

Québec's program of tax incentives for industrial research and development (R&D) is one of the most generous in the world, thanks to the combined efforts of the Canadian and Québec governments.

What does this mean for you as an investor?

Consider, for example, the net cost of each dollar invested in R&D. This cost can vary from 57 cents for a small firm to 40 cents for a major corporation (based on the various R&D tax incentives, according to measures in force or known on June 30, 1983). Other factors, such as location, can also be involved. For example, more generous credits are allowed in lesser-developed regions (Gaspé). In Québec, you can also take advantage of a 10% tax credit on salaries paid to research workers. This credit is refundable in the absence of taxable income.

Recent studies carried out by the Canadian Tax Foundation and the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) call this program of tax incentives significant and rank it among the finest R&D tax treatment programs available in any industrialized nation.

It should also be added that Québec offers you a number of other advantages. First of all, the province is one of the main gateways to North America. In our society, people of two world cultures — French and English — live side by side. Our researchers and technicians are highly skilled and extremely well-qualified. Finally, we are known throughout the world for our hospitality.

Québec

Lavalin International

ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS

Challenge to Leaders

(Continued From Page 95)

gain strength, as the older people who had voted "No" in the 1980 referendum on sovereignty-association died off. This was a variation on a remark he had made dozens of times during the referendum campaign and to which nobody paid much attention. But this summer, there was a burst of popular outrage at the remark: Editorial writers attacked him and open-line radio programs cracked with public anger.

The disenchantment seems to come from a general sense of betrayal. The Parti Québécois, which attracted as many as 300,000 members at its peak, before the referendum, was founded in 1968 as a party committed to political sovereignty for Quebec and economic association with the rest of Canada — and it succeeded in gathering the support of the nationalist movement in the province.

However, not only did the Parti Québécois government lose the 1980 referendum by a 60-40 margin, but the constitutional negotiations of 1981 resulted in Quebec losing, rather than gaining, power. This defeat followed an election victory in 1981 in a campaign fought on keeping Quebec strong.

The nationalist movement itself, which extends beyond the Parti Québécois, has been less active, as the disenchantment with the government seems to have spread. However, this autumn will see a test of nationalist strength, as the government holds public hearings on the language legislation. The legislation restricts the use of languages other than French in signs and public documents, limits access to English schools to the children of parents educated in English in Quebec and requires tests of professionals. The hearings will provide a barometer of the social tensions around an issue that has been divisive in Quebec for 15 years.

Quebec politics is going through a period of transition. Like other Canadians, Quebecers are waiting to find out Prime Minister Trudeau's retirement plans. If any, and are watching the rise of Brian Mulroney, who was elected to the House of Commons on Aug. 29.

Already, the Parti Québécois has begun to respond to Mr. Mulroney's leadership. The party executive has endorsed a plan to establish a new nationalist political party to be led by a former Parti Québécois environment minister, Marcel Lévesque. In the past, Mr. Lévesque has opposed the idea, but Mr. Mulroney's election to the leadership forced him to change his mind. "It will be more of the same," he told reporters after the party executive meeting. "Patronage and careerism will have a blue color [the Progressive Conservatives' color and nickname in Quebec] instead of a red one [the Liberals' color]."

But more important for Mr. Lévesque's own political prospects is the outcome of the Liberal leadership convention on Oct. 15. The strongest candidate is the man Mr. Lévesque defeated as premier in November 1976, Robert Bourassa. Before Mr. Bourassa's defeat, in the words of one of his colleagues, he was "the most hated man in Quebec." But as the years have passed and the Parti Québécois has lost its initial momentum, his administration has been rehabilitated in the public memory as Quebecers remember the economic growth of the early 1970s with new fondness.

Mr. Bourassa is being challenged by two younger members of the National Assembly: Daniel Johnson, 38, the son of a former premier of the same name, and Pierre Paradis, 33, a small-town lawyer campaigning on right-wing issues.

However, barring some unfore-

seen event, Mr. Bourassa seems likely to complete his return to the Liberal leadership — a rehabilitation that was unthinkable only a few years ago. If this happens, it will lay the groundwork for the fourth election fought between the Liberals, led by Mr. Bourassa, and

مركز النيل

BUSINESS BRIEFS

U.S. Reports That Drought Is Slashing Corn Crop 48% From Level Last Year

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The worst drought in a half century has reduced the U.S. corn crop to 4.39 billion bushels (154.5 billion liters), a dramatic 48 percent decline from last year's record crop and 16 percent less than last month's estimate, the government said Monday.

The corn crop would be the smallest since 1970, when an epidemic of Southern corn leaf blight cut the crop to 4.15 billion bushels.

Both corn and soybeans are key livestock feeds. Higher prices caused by the drought are expected to force livestock producers to cut back production; such a setback will show up in higher food prices in 1984. Up to now, private and government experts have predicted U.S. food inflation next year to be about 4 percent to 5 percent.

Boeing Plans to Boost 747's Capacity

SEATTLE (AP) — Boeing Co. is trying to boost production by offering to convert 747 jetliners into super-jumbo jets by extending the aircraft's familiar hump by more than 22 feet (7 meters) to take up to 69 more passengers.

Boeing needs 20 firm orders to launch the one-time modification program, Jack Gamble, a spokesman, said. So far, no 747 customers have made commitments to the project. If launched, the program would begin in September 1984, but would not become a permanent part of Boeing's production work, Mr. Gamble said.

Boeing is making the offer to enlarge the production line at its Everett, Washington, plant, north of Seattle, where 747s and 767s are assembled. It would also bring in revenue: The cost of each conversion is \$10 million to \$12 million.

Police Raid Carriag Group Premises

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The commercial crime bureau of the Hong Kong police force has raided premises associated with the Carriag Group in connection with an investigation into allegations of fraud, a police statement said Monday.

The statement said this action over the weekend followed consultation with the attorney general's chambers and the office of the commissioner for securities.

Foreign-Car Sales in France Rising

PARIS (Reuters) — Foreign manufacturers had a 32.7 percent share of the French car market in the first eight months of this year, up slightly against 32.6 percent in the first seven months, the French Car Manufacturers Association said Monday.

Foreign-car registrations in August were 42,500, giving a cumulative total for the eight months of 437,900, up from 407,700 in the like 1982 period. New French registrations in August were 125,900, giving a cumulative 1983 total of 1.34 million, a 0.4 percent gain from 1982.

State-owned Renault, France's leading auto manufacturer, saw its share of registrations drop to 34.5 percent in the year to August from 38.2 percent in the like 1982 period. But the privately owned Peugeot group showed a small recovery during the eight months, with the Peugeot-Talbot market share at 19.5 percent against 18.3 percent, and Citroën at 13.2 percent against 12.9 percent.

Abu Dhabi Gas, Banks Set Loan Pact

LONDON (AP) — Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Co. and 37 international banks have signed a \$500-million loan agreement to finance the cost of additional liquefied natural gas and petroleum gas storage facilities in Abu Dhabi.

According to a press release issued Monday by the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, the lead bank of seven serving as loan coordinators, repayment of principal will be made in nine about equal semi-annual installments beginning four years from the date of the agreement. The loan will reach final maturity in eight years.

Interest on the loan will be 0.5 percentage point above the London interbank offered rate for the first four years and 0.625 percentage points above LIBOR for the remaining years.

Chrysler Calls Back 3,700 Workers

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Reuters) — Chrysler Corp. said Monday it has recalled 3,700 furloughed workers to their jobs at two car-assembly plants in St. Louis for the addition of a second work shift in the production of 1984 model cars.

It said the recall is the largest at any Chrysler plant and will increase the plant's payroll by about \$135 million annually.

Group Drafts Proposals to Consolidate U.S. Bank Regulation

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The staff of a U.S. task group is drafting plans to consolidate most of the government's regulation of commercial banks in a new Federal Banking Commission.

The new agency would supplant the Comptroller of the Currency and abolish the Federal Reserve Board's jurisdiction over most banks and bank-holding companies. In addition, it would assume many of the nonmonetary functions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The plan is being drafted by aides to Vice President George Bush, who heads an interagency task group that is reviewing federal regulation of financial institutions.

The plan, if recommended in this form by the staff and approved by the task group, also would expand the powers of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to include regulation of smaller commercial banks in addition to savings and loan associations. This agency would be renamed the Federal Community Bank Board.

If the current plan, or any other is adopted by the task group and recommended by the administration, legislation would then be submitted to Congress.

The Fed would retain supervision over the 15 to 20 largest multi-national banks, but it would lose its supervisory and regulatory authority over most of the commercial banks that now belong to the Federal Reserve System. Currently, the Fed regulates about 1,100 state-chartered banks, which are members of the Federal Reserve, and about 4,500 bank-holding companies. The Fed would continue to be the agency responsible for U.S. monetary policy.

"This is a major, historic change in the powers and functions of the Federal Reserve System," said Kenneth Guenther, executive director of the Independent Bankers Association, a trade group. He added, "I think it's going to be very controversial."

Administration and industry officials familiar with the plan favored by the task group's staff say that, so far, most of the affected agencies, except for the Fed, have been generally receptive to the proposals. The plan also has met with cautious approval by the major industry trade groups.

In a new approach to regulation, the plan also envisions using a numerical "portfolio composition" test to determine which regulatory agency would regulate a bank or thrift institution. For example, financial depository institutions — banks or savings and loan institutions — with, say, 60 percent or

more of their portfolio invested in mortgages or real estate would be regulated by the new Federal Community Bank Board. Depository institutions with portfolios not largely based in real estate activities would be regulated by the new Federal Banking Commission.

The administration's approach is still being developed, and specific policy recommendations are not expected until next month at the earliest. But the Vice Presidential Task Group on Financial Services, whose staff is headed by Richard C. Breeden, deputy counsel to Mr. Bush, has circulated drafts of the plan to the various federal banking regulators and to industry trade groups.

Under the existing regulatory plan, three separate agencies — the FDIC, the Fed and the Comptroller's office — regulate and audit commercial banks. The overlapping authority of these agencies is compounded, for instance, by the fact that the Justice Department also has jurisdiction over mergers or acquisitions involving depository institutions.

Another area of increasing regulatory conflict is between the banking regulators and those that supervise the securities and commodities markets. The Fed, for example, recently approved the acquisition of Charles Schwab & Co., the largest discount brokerage firm in the

United States, by BankAmerica Corp. of San Francisco. As a result, the Fed now regulates Schwab under the Bank Holding Company Act, while the SEC also regulates the firm as a broker-dealer.

For years, there have been periodic attempts to consolidate the regulatory functions of these different agencies, principally in the commercial-banking area. However, sharp differences among these agencies, as well as their powerful industry constituencies, have hindered serious efforts to date.

France Asks the EC to End Dispute Over Budget and Rebuild Industry

Reuters

BRUSSELS — France called Monday on its nine European Community partners to stop squabbling over cash and direct their efforts to catching up with the U.S. and Japan and to build a solid economic base for the future.

"Future generations will be severe in their judgment if Europe in one of its most decisive historical moments could only engage in budget controversy and ensuring equitable national contributions," the French statement said.

Controversial proposals for protection against foreign competition are high among the French priorities listed in a memorandum. It coincided with Monday's meeting to prepare for a ministerial bargaining session on financial reform scheduled here for Sept. 20.

The memorandum, submitted to

community governments and the executive commission, outlined what it described as six essential points:

- To boost cooperation in industrial research.
- To set up EC norms for new industrial products so that they may have a community-wide market.
- To protect new industries against foreign competition.
- To favor companies that cooperate with other European concerns, rather than with third-country enterprises.
- To augment the EC's financial aid, including loans, to innovative companies.
- To carry out large-scale infrastructure projects likely to enhance EC ties, such as proposals for a channel tunnel.

Official Says UAE Should Tax Profits On Foreign Firms

The Associated Press

SHARJA, United Arab Emirates — A senior government official was quoted Monday as calling for taxing profits of foreign companies, which have so far operated unfettered in this country.

"Time has come to create a general-taxation framework, to be applied gradually," the undersecretary for economy and trade, Atiq Abdel-Rahman, said in an interview with the newspaper Al-Khaleej.

He contended that foreign companies are amassing hundreds of millions of dollars from local investment and complained that the profits are being "exploited to serve the economies of other countries."

The tax, he said, would generate new financial resources and protect the "national economy against the shocks it sustains," believed to be a reference to falling oil sales.

Swiss Wholesale Prices Rise

Reuters

BERN — The Swiss wholesale price index rose 0.5 percent in August after having remained unchanged in July, the government announced Monday.


Morton Thiokol, Inc.

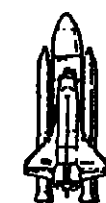
The Chemistry is Working.
Earnings up 22% in First Year of Merger.

Morton Thiokol's earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983 were \$5.15 per share, up 22 percent over a year ago.

These increased earnings include the results of combined operations since the merger of Morton-Norwich and Thiokol early in fiscal 1983.

The numbers confirm the vitality of the merger and the strength of the four significant growth areas in which we are leaders:

 **Specialty Chemicals.** We are major producers of a large variety of specialty chemicals such as high performance adhesives and coatings, electronic chemicals and other products for which demand is growing. In many categories, we enjoy over 50-percent market share.



High Technology Propulsion Systems for such programs as the Space Shuttle, Trident, Castor and the STAR series, as well as ordnance.



Household Products. Morton Thiokol is a leading producer of specialized products such as Yes, Fantastik, Spray 'n Wash and K2r.



Salt. Morton Thiokol is the largest salt company in the world.

Fiscal 1984 will be the first full year in which our results will reflect the merger and will show sales approaching \$2 billion and earnings growth of at least 15 percent. With leadership positions in the industries we serve and a strong financial base, the pace continues. Morton Thiokol is poised for impressive growth.

The chemistry is working.

MORTON THIOKOL, INC.

110 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606

Traded: NYSE
Ticker Symbol: MTI
Stock Table Listing: Morton

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 12, 1983

The net asset value operations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate investment objectives: (D)—dividend; (G)—growth; (I)—income; (B)—bond; (E)—equity; (F)—foreign; (M)—money market; (S)—sector; (T)—target benefit; (U)—unit-linked; (V)—variable.

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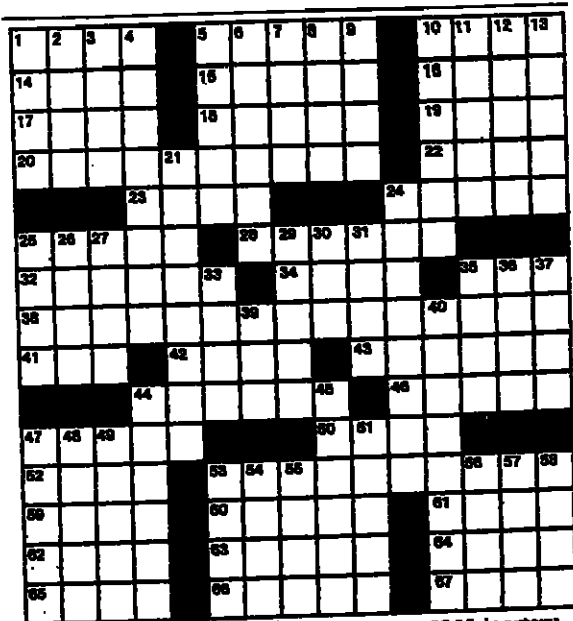
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CROSSWORD



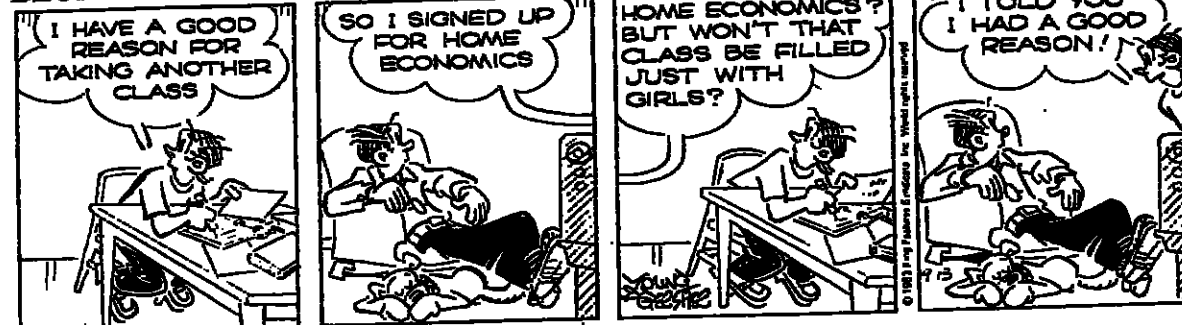
- ACROSS
- 1 Confidence game
 - 5 Sharp crest
 - 10 Down with, in
 - 14 Israeli dance
 - 15 -cotta
 - 16 Short blast
 - 17 To (everyone)
 - 18 More
 - 19 Corolla
 - 20 Blood
 - 22 Concerned
 - 23 Against
 - 24 State to face
 - 25 Strange
 - 29 Dog created by
 - 32 Entrance court
 - 34 Writes
 - 35 Sault
 - 36 Md. lawyer
 - 41 Bo's big hit
 - 42 Veracious
 - 43 More careful
 - 44 Take away, in
 - 46 Feel
- DOWN
- 1 Heavy nap
 - 2 Singer, Perry
 - 3 Russian lake
 - 4 Type of orange
 - 5 Inclined
 - 6 Draw back
 - 7 Author Knight
 - 8 Long journey
 - 9 Corn units
 - 10 Finery
 - 11 Pat, Daniel or
 - 12 Main artery
 - 13 Got up
 - 14 Candidate for a
 - 15 Aversion (for)
 - 16 Blow gently
 - 17 Knesset's
 - 18 Church
 - 19 N.Y.S.E. and
 - 20 Ames
 - 21 Kind of job or
 - 22 Field
 - 23 An IBM
 - 24 Pat
 - 25 Golf gadgets
 - 26 Petition
 - 27 Bogart's quest
 - 28 Bank checks
 - 29 Skier's outfit
 - 30 Alex, Bill or
 - 31 Jack
 - 32 Sully
 - 33 Willow
 - 34 Fall mos.
 - 35 Cry of disdain
 - 36 Site of villa
 - 37 Maria College
 - 38 Indigo
 - 39 Isinglass
 - 40 School on the
 - 41 Thames

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANCOP

YAWN

CLOIPY

RUBBGY

Print answer here: THAT

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRUNE GUILD NEARBY MANIAC

Answer: What you might get when you overly indulge—A BULGE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	29	18	Beijing	23	14
Athens	29	18	Bombay	29	18
Berlin	29	18	Hankow	29	18
Brussels	29	18	Hong Kong	29	18
Cairo	29	18	Kobe	29	18
London	29	18	Manila	29	18
Madrid	29	18	Osaka	29	18
Moscow	29	18	Seoul	29	18
New York	29	18	Singapore	29	18
Paris	29	18	Taipei	29	18
Rome	29	18	Tokyo	29	18
San Francisco	29	18			
Seattle	29	18			
Shanghai	29	18			
Singapore	29	18			
Taipei	29	18			
Tokyo	29	18			

Other Markets

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	Other Markets	Close	Prev.
ARK	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
ACF	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
Holding	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
ARK	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
Holding	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
ARK	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
Holding	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
ARK	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10
Holding	142.50	142.50	Stock	1.10	1.10

BOOKS

WHO KILLED THE ROBINS FAMILY?
By Bill Adler and Thomas Chastain
152 pp. \$9.95.
Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, N.J. 07006.

Reviewed by Carolyn Banks

MOVE over Roger Ackroyd. Which is to say that, along about the middle of this book you just might start to wonder, as I did, whether or not you really care who killed the Robins family. You see, this is not the "fant, masterfully executed novel" that the jacket says it will be. But so what? When you remind yourself that a reward of \$10,000 awaits the reader who can solve the series of crimes that the book contains, you'll undoubtedly, as I did, slog on.

This book, masterminded by Bill Adler and written by Thomas Chastain, has a contest backing its sale: Readers are invited to come up with not just the who, but the where, when, how and why for eight unlikely Robinses. The authors' solution has already been locked in a vault. In fact, the photo of the pair on the back flap was taken in front of this repository. The vault will be opened and said solution will be announced on May 28, 1984. (Unless, of course, all of this is intended to lead to the high drama of: "Sir! The envelope, it's missing and those men from Price Waterhouse, sir, they're dead.")

In any case, this is obviously more gimmick than book, but it's a good gimmick. I'm even tempted to predict that "Who Killed the Robins Family?" will go on to replace the Parker Brothers' parlor game, "Clue," as the gift for mystery buffs at Christmas time. This coming Christmas, anyway. There is, after all, an April 1984 deadline for entries.

This last makes me wonder why Morrow chose a summer, albeit late summer, release for this book. Contest hopefuls will want to read with paper and pen at the ready, so a beach book this is not. Maybe Morrow is hoping that it'll be all the back-to-school rage, and maybe Morrow is right.

The trick to enjoying "Who Killed the Robins Family?" is not to try to read it as if it's a

bona fide mystery novel. And the best way to do this is not to read it alone. You can split the reward. (Is that the stuff of the sequel? A sort of "Treasure of the Sierra Madre" that will take place entirely in a Mount Ranier bungalow?)

But back to the book, where members of the Robins family, and sometimes even outsiders, are bumped off at an alarming rate. Two to a chapter seems the norm. And the dastardly deeds occur in all the settings you'd expect: a locked stateroom on board the family yacht, the bellow of an eerie island mansion, a deserted London dockyard. Why, there's even a murder in one of the sleeping cars on the Orient Express (except that, in the true tradition of the genre, the authors drop some esoteric, telling us what the train is called today!).

I keep wondering how much of a solution we're going to get. (For a quarter and a self-addressed stamped envelope, it'll be mailed to you after the winner has been announced.) For instance, we're told that the reader "wip catches echoes of, and references to, some past fictional murder mysteries will have an advantage." Will these allusions be pointed out? Or are we doomed to wonder if indeed we've been as clever as we thought? Will we find out how close or how far we've come?

It also remains to be seen whether or not the solution is fair. If it isn't, Morrow (not to mention Mr. Adler and Mr. Chastain) will find out the mystery fans are a vocal lot. Early on, for instance, we are told to look for more than one murderer: "For those seeking a single thread which would connect the bizarre series of murders of the eight members of the Robins family, there is none." Now, should it turn out that Tyler, the patriarch and first victim—is really alive and the perpetrator of the other crimes—well, maybe that's what the sequel will be all about: a writer, a promoter, and various execs at a publishing house, picked off one by one by angry book buyers.

Ah, but if the clues really do turn out to have been there, the book will be judged a hit by those of us who yearn to test our knowledge and our skill; those of us who just don't think there's any fun in being selected at random by a computer, even if it does mean that we've a dream house and \$10,000 a month for life.

The reviewer, a novelist, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

AWARDING special prizes game, best ending, best second-half comeback, etc.—is of special importance in round-robin competitions because it provides incentives for the players not in reach of the top prizes to go on trying their utmost. In round-robin play, a player doing badly must still complete his schedule, no matter how disgusted he is with his performance. And it is not desirable for him to lie down and die in his last-round games, perhaps giving one of the leaders an easy point at the expense of another who had to win his hard way in an earlier round. The 1983 United States Invitational Championship in Greenville, Pa., was a misfortune for the Los Angeles grandmaster James Tarjan. After nine rounds he held last place with a puny 1½ points. Yet one cannot see a sign of this in his sharply played 10th-round defeat of International Master Joel Benjamin of Brooklyn. It enabled Tarjan to share in the brilliancy prize.

The Benko Gambit, 3... P-QN4, is a positional pawn sacrifice to open the QN and QR files for vertical pressure against the white queenside. The coming fianchetto of the black KB produces complementary diagonal pressure against White's QN2. The currently popular system

Chessboard diagram showing a position after 18... P-P3.

Position after 18... P-P3

Now that Benjamin's QB was not around to lend a hand, Benjamin did what he could to continue struggling by obtaining a passed pawn with 29... P-B6; 30 P-P3, P-N6, but after this fell to 33 R-B7 he was left with unrelieved gloom. His 34... R-Q3 was, of course, a blunder, very likely induced by time pressure. After 35 B-E7, he had to lose the exchange and after 37 R-B7 there was no way to put up meaningful resistance, so he gave up.

His alternative, 17... B-B1; 18 B-N4, P-K1 became late for 18... R-K1 because 19 N-QP1, N-N3; 22 P-K4, B1; 21 Q-B3, N-B3; 24 N-R7, K-N1; 25 N-N6 over-extended the black king, which shattered by Tarjan's 19 N-QP1, P-N6; 20 R-B7, which opened the position for the white pieces while retaining the extra pawn.

Moreover, the black center could not long be defended

Canadian Stock Markets

Toronto	High	Low	High	Low
300 Acklands	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000
30000 Alcan	17	17	10000 LCN	10000

TUESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: SLIGHTLY. FRANKFURT: Variable with showers. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). LONDON: Overcast with rain. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). ROME: Fair. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). ZURICH: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). SINGAPORE: Overcast. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). HONG KONG: Showers. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 14-20. (17-20). TOKYO: Stormy. Temp. 14-20. (17-20).

c-cloudy; f-fog; h-heavy; l-light; o-overcast; p-partly cloudy; s-sunny; sh-showers; st-storm; t-thunder; v-variable.

9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-14

SPORTS

Connors Tops Dispirited Lendl For 2d Consecutive Open Title

By Neil Amdur
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jimmy Connors again showed Ivan Lendl what it takes to win a Grand Slam tournament with a four-set victory Sunday for his fifth United States Open men's singles title and second in succession.

Connors's 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, 6-0 triumph repeated a four-set conquest of Lendl in the final last year here. But the defeat Sunday was easily more disheartening for the second-seeded Lendl, who had not dropped a set in six previous matches and was within a point of a 2-1 lead in sets only to lose the last 10 games of the 3-hour-5-minute match.

At a time when Lendl needed his big serve the most, with a set-point at 5-4 in the third set, the lanky Czechoslovak double-faulted into the net, bothered by gusty winds and perhaps his own nerves. Revived by the roars of the crowd and

first time I've won two in a row. I had chances to win two in a row and have let them pass by. I just wanted to do it one more time."

At 31, Connors finds himself surrounded by younger pros in the top 10. But as this tournament demonstrated, Connors remains an individualist whose combative spirit and unrelenting style will become as much a legacy to the sport as his tournament titles and his status, with Sunday's victory, as the first man to win more than \$5 million playing tennis.

Despite a tender toe on his right foot and discomfort from diarrhea that forced him to leave the court for six minutes during the second set, Connors rewarded his faithful who view the Belleville, Illinois, left-hander as an adopted New Yorker.

Any hopes Lendl had of becoming the first male player in 23 years to win the championship without losing a set were quickly dispelled by Connors, who now has beaten Lendl in 11 of their 14 meetings.

Neither player performed at the emotional and physical peaks they exhibited last year. Lendl served two double faults in dropping serve in the second game, and Connors lost his serve from 40-0 in the following game with a game-ending double fault.

Aside from a handful of Lendl aces (he served 16), the first winning shot on a point did not come until the sixth game, on the 34th point, when Lendl hit a game-ending running forehand pass down the line off a Connors drop volley.

At times, Lendl seemed almost lazily flat-footed, mis-hitting balls into the stands, trying to match Connors from the baseline and playing first volleys from no-man's land just inside the baseline, as if he were uncertain whether to attack or stay back on his serve in the face of deep, crisp service returns.

Lendl could not bully Connors with the same strokes ferocity that had buried other baseliners like Mats Wilander and Jimmy Arias, his earlier victims in the tournament. Connors plays his ground strokes early, with pace, depth and weight. Lendl's problem was compounded because Connors returned so effectively.

"With somebody like Jimmy," said Lendl, who managed only 47 percent of his first serves, "you have to hit it awfully well to get a point out of it. So you end up missing more because you have to hit harder and closer to the line."

This was clear from Lendl's ability to win only 42 percent of the 183 points on his second serve, when controlling the rally became most important.

When Connors broke Lendl in the opening game of the second set, held for 2-0 and had double-break point on Lendl's serve in the third game, the crowd began to sense a straight-set victory. But Lendl recovered, held and then broke Connors at 15, helped by a game-opening double fault.

Service breaks continued in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth games.

In what was to become a preview of his service collapse, Lendl could not close out the second set with two set points at 5-3. Connors saved a third set point with an ace at 5-6 but played almost too aggressively, overbiting several first volleys in the tiebreaker, and lost the playoff, 7 points to 2.

The third set may haunt Lendl, as he tries to sort out why he has been able to thrash Connors in Grand Prix events leading to the Open the last two years yet lose each time in the final. Lendl lost all spirit after the double fault in the 10th game.

"I wasn't trying to do anything special," Lendl later recalled, when asked whether he had tried for an ace on the serve. "But the wind got hold of my toss. I should have caught the ball and tossed it again. If you make a mistake like that, you don't deserve to win."

Through the years, Connors learned what McEnroe must learn — that the crowd reacts to how the player is performing, not the other way around.

"The feedback that you get from the crowd is your play," Connors said. "You give them a hard time, they give you a hard time. You give them a hard time with a smile on your face and they like it; they give you one with a smile on their face. That's the rapport with the crowd. Hit them in the face and they'll hit you right back, and I've been through that longer than McEnroe's been around."

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Transition
MONTREAL — Announced resignation of Jim Spavitt, general manager. OKLAHOMA — Stated Thomas Bailey and Fred Gordon, co-founders, to two-year contract. BUFFALO — Stated Tom Barron, coach, to a one-year contract. DETROIT — Stated John Gorenfeld, left wing, to a four-year contract. HARTFORD — Stated Tom Gorman, right wing, and Ron Lingo, goaltender, to one-year contracts. PITTSBURGH — Stated Andy McDonald, left wing, to a two-year contract. ST. LOUIS — Stated Doug Sutt, center, to a four-year contract. ST. LOUIS — Stated Doug Sutt, center, to a four-year contract. ST. LOUIS — Stated Doug Sutt, center, to a four-year contract.

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U.S. OPEN

Lendl's unexpected gift, the third-seeded Connors then broke serve with two winning volleys and swept the remaining games en route to his 100th career singles title, easily tops on the career list.

"After 1 double-faulted, I never recovered," Lendl said, beaten for the third time in a Grand Slam final.

Asked to compare his victory Sunday with last year's, Connors said, "It's not sweeter, but it's the

first time I've won two in a row. I had chances to win two in a row and have let them pass by. I just wanted to do it one more time."

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Jimmy Connors giving and taking from the New York crowds during Sunday's final.

Hoyt, With 5-4 Victory Over Angels, Is First 20-Game Winner in Majors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Harold Baines' single with two out in the bottom of the 10th inning scored Julio Cruz from second base Sunday night to give LaMar Hoyt his 20th victory of the season and lift the Chicago White Sox to a 5-4 victory over the California Angels.

Hoyt, who has 10 losses, became the major league's first 20-game winner by scattering 11 hits in his 10th complete game of the year.

Finch batter Julio Cruz led off the 10th with a single off starter Ken Forsch (11-10). Cruz moved to second as Rudy Law grounded out. One out later, Baines followed with a line single to right. Mike Brown raced in and threw to catcher Bob Boone, who just missed tagging a sliding Cruz.

The victory, Chicago's seventh straight and 19th in a row at home, reduced the White Sox' magic number to four for clinching the American League West. The loss was California's fourth straight and the sixth in its last seven games.

Orioles 5, Yankees 3
In New York, Mike Flanagan, pitching on just three days' rest, overcame the heat and oppressive humidity to throw 107 pitches and go 8 1/2 strong innings in leading Baltimore to a 5-3 victory over the Yankees, that all but embalm New York's playoff hopes.

Blue Jays 16, A's 6
In Toronto, Willie Upshaw hit his first career grand slam and Jesse Barfield had three hits, including his seventh homer in his last 11 games, as the Blue Jays routed Oakland, 16-6.

Red Sox 4, Indians 1
In Cleveland, Jim Rice hit a looper into left field that turned into a bizarre two-run sacrifice fly as well as a double play, breaking a 1-1 tie in the seventh inning and giving the Red Sox a 4-1 victory over the Indians. With the bases loaded, Rice hit a fly ball that left fielder Alan Bannister caught just before colliding with center fielder Gorman Thomas. With both out-

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DeBerg Rallies Broncos To Victory Over Colts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — Denver quarterback Steve DeBerg, subbing once again for rookie John Elway, ran two yards for the winning touchdown with 29 seconds left to lead the Broncos over the Baltimore Colts, 17-10, in a National Football League game Sunday.

Elway left the game in the fourth quarter after completing just 9-of-21 passes for 106 yards and consistently overthrew his receivers. He was penalized three times for delay of game as the crowd of 52,613 at Memorial Stadium — the largest since 1981 — booed his every move.

"The crowd was very involved and every time we didn't get one off, they got more fired up," said Denver's coach, Dan Reeves. "I've never heard anything like that. It was unreal."

As well, a charged-up Baltimore defense sacked Elway three times. "It can't get much worse than this," said Elway, who forced a trade last spring after being selected by Baltimore with the first pick in the draft. "I get to go home now and hope they still like me there. They said it would be tough, but this was real tough."

DeBerg completed 9-of-11 passes for 158 yards and a touchdown, but it was his 54-yard bomb to Steve Watson that set up his own 2-yard scoring run with 29 seconds left. Watson pulled in six passes for 161 yards.

In a game marred by 16 penalties, four interceptions and two fumbles, the Colts received an ineffective performance from Mike Pagel, who hit just 10-of-25 passes for 120 yards. Pagel also suffered two interceptions and the wrath of coach Frank Kush.

"I feel real sorry for the defense," said Kush. "They played extremely well. I'm extremely disappointed in the passing game. Pagel couldn't hit a bull in the butt with a fiddle."

Seahawks 17, Jets 10
In New York, rookie Curt Warner rushed for 128 yards and a pair of touchdowns to help Seattle upset the Jets, 17-10. Seattle, which entered the game as a 9-point underdog, pushed its record to 7-0 against the Jets since the Seahawks were founded in 1976. The Seahawks' defense recovered four fumbles, two inside their 20, and intercepted three passes to bring Chuck Knox his first victory as Seattle coach. The Jets, who received a 140-yard rushing effort from Freeman McNeil, twice moved inside Seattle's 5-yard line but could manage only an 18-yard field goal by Pat Leahy through three periods. New York's only touchdown came with 3:10 left on Richard Todd's 46-yard pass to Wesley Walker.

Dolphins 34, Patriots 24
In Miami, David Woodley threw two touchdowns passes, including a 64-yarder to Daniel Hazzard, and the Dolphins' defense held off a late New England comeback bid for a

34-24 victory. The Miami offense, held to 177 net yards and only 26 passing in the season opener, a 10-0 victory over Buffalo, rolled up 250 yards total offense in the first half against New England. Woodley, held to just 40 yards passing against Buffalo, passed for 218 yards.

Raiders 20, Oilers 6
In Los Angeles, Marcus Allen rushed for 96 yards and Tim Flanigan completed 19-of-28 passes for 229 yards to help the mistake-prone Raiders defeat Houston, 20-6. The Raiders dominated throughout the game, but mistakes kept Houston close for much of the contest. Allen fumbled twice in the third period and Chris Bahr missed three field goals for the Raiders. The Oilers, who played without standout running back Earl Campbell, who dressed but saw no action because of a sprained knee, were limited to a pair of field goals by Florian Kempf and never were able to get untracked offensively, picking up only seven first downs.

Rams 30, Saints 27
In Anaheim, California, Vince Ferragamo hit rookie Otis Grant on a 57-yard pass to set up rookie Eric Dickerson's third touchdown of the game, a 3-yard run with 1:22 remaining that lifted Los Angeles to a 30-27 triumph over New Orleans. The Saints' last chance ended on first down when Ken Stabler's pass was intercepted by Kirk Collins at midfield. New Orleans lost its star running back, George Rogers, to a bruised knee early in the second quarter. The injury was not considered serious.

NFL ROUNDOUP

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NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	2	0	0	1.000	44	24
Baltimore	1	1	0	.500	39	29
Buffalo	1	1	0	.500	19	18
N.Y. Jets	1	1	0	.500	51	46
New England	0	2	0	.000	40	43

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cleveland	1	1	0	.500	52	53
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	.500	35	35
Cincinnati	0	2	0	.000	16	38
Houston	0	2	0	.000	44	61

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Denver	2	0	0	1.000	31	30
A.J. Raiders	1	1	0	.500	46	16
Kansas City	1	0	0	1.000	17	13
Seattle	1	1	0	.500	20	27
San Diego	0	2	0	.000	29	41

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	2	0	0	1.000	45	47
N.Y. Giants	1	1	0	.500	45	29
Philadelphia	1	1	0	.500	35	44
Washington	1	1	0	.500	34	44
St. Louis	0	2	0	.000	34	62

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Chicago	1	1	0	.500	34	30
Detroit	1	1	0	.500	27	31
Green Bay	1	1	0	.500	44	49
Minnesota	1	1	0	.500	44	49
Tampa Bay	0	2	0	.000	44	53

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
L.A. Rams	2	0	0	1.000	44	38
Atlanta	1	1	0	.500	33	37
New Orleans	1	1	0	.500	35	47
San Francisco	1	1	0	.500	45	29

SEASON'S RESULTS

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	25	9	0	.735	311	211
Chicago	17	17	0	.500	280	280
Washington	16	18	0	.471	280	311
Buffalo	16	18	0	.471	280	311
New York Giants	14	16	0	.464	280	311

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Seattle	17	17	0	.500	280	280
Los Angeles Raiders	16	18	0	.471	280	311
Los Angeles Rams	16	18	0	.471	280	311
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